



Former Nahal members get together at the Hayarkon Park yesterday on the occasion of the unit's 38th anniversary. (Andre Brummann)

Nahal fete draws 50,000 ex-members

TEL AVIV. — There were traffic jams along some of the main streets here yesterday as thousands of former Nahal soldiers congregated at the Yarkon Park for a reunion.

Held on the Nahal's 38th anniversary, the gathering was dedicated to "all the generations of the Nahal," and young men and women in uniform milled around on the grass next to families with children and grandchildren, graduates of the earliest years of the Nahal.

People exchanged faded pictures and reminisced about the "good old days" as entertainers, many of them graduates of the Nahal entertainment troupes, performed.

The reunion, which started in the early afternoon, was scheduled to continue until the early hours of the morning. Police estimated that over 50,000 people attended to reunion.

Jordan papers for Gazans in Egypt

Post Middle East Staff
Jordan is to issue passports valid for three years to Palestinians from the Gaza Strip living in Jordan, the Amman newspaper *a-Dustur* reported yesterday.

The paper reported that Jordanian government officials had recently discussed easing residence and travel conditions for Gazans living in Jordan. It said a delegation of Gaza Palestinians had requested permission to own property and invest in Jordan.

Most Gaza Strip residents carry only Egyptian identification cards.

Meeting Shultz today

Nissim not back for nurses' talks

By WOLF BLITZER and SHLOMO MAOZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondents
WASHINGTON. — Finance Minister Nissim, here for talks, was last night scheduled to talk by telephone to Prime Minister Peres about the problems surrounding the nurses' strike.

Nissim, who arrived here yesterday for talks today with U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker and tomorrow with Secretary of State Shultz, is unlikely to return to Israel in advance of those meetings, at which he wishes to discuss the next steps Israel should take to promote economic growth. Nissim is also due to meet other senior U.S. officials.

The finance minister is scheduled to remain here over the weekend and most of next week for the annual

meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

Joining him here are the Bank of Israel governor Prof. Michael Bruno; the director-general of the Finance Ministry, Emmanuel Sharon; and other Finance Ministry officials.

Nissim has been in the U.S. for nearly two weeks. Earlier this month, he addressed an Israel Bonds gathering in Baltimore.

Israeli observers here believe Nissim could cut short his stay in Washington for the World Bank and IMF meetings if the nurses' strike worsens.

A spokesman said Nissim wanted to discuss the problem with Peres before making any decision.

Nissim met the senior staff of the Israeli Embassy in Washington yesterday shortly after arriving here.

Opinion divided on SLA

A major reassessment of Israeli policy in southern Lebanon is underway among policy-makers in Jerusalem, with a clear split emerging between supporters of the *status quo*, based on the South Lebanese Army and IDF firepower, and proponents of a new strategy, based on the security thinking that underlay the defunct May 1983 Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Echoes of this major divide among the policy-makers were to be heard in top policy-making consultations this week.

The protagonists of the *status quo* maintain that the SLA, backed by IDF firepower, advisers and occasional ground-troop intervention, is capable of withstanding assault by Shi'ite militiamen and Palestinians bent on destabilizing the security zone. They argue that nothing can protect northern Israel as effectively as the SLA, save for a massive IDF presence in the zone — which would be too costly and politically unacceptable. In their view, Unifil is a largely impotent force, incapable of protecting itself, let alone of protecting the Lebanese in the zone and Israel's northern border villages to the south.

But the past three weeks of assaults by Hizbollah and, reportedly, Amal

ANALYSIS

BENNY MORRIS

militiamen against SLA positions have underlined the SLA's weakness and the basic flaws in Israel's security stance in southern Lebanon, according to policy-makers opposed to the *status quo*.

They believe that sooner or later the current security arrangements will have to be replaced by a more stable system, which would take into account Syrian and Lebanese policies and sensibilities. The question is only whether Israel will "voluntarily" adopt this alternative now, or do so in several months' time — and for lack of choice — after the situation has deteriorated considerably.

These policy-makers argue that the 1983 Israeli-Lebanese accord broke down because it failed to take account of Syrian sensibilities, and was based on the premise that there would be both an IDF withdrawal and a Syrian pull-out from Lebanon. But Syria was unwilling to entertain the idea of a withdrawal that would seem to be the result of Israeli policy and pressure.

The present situation which is based, according to these policy-makers, on "a one-sided Israeli solution" to the problem of southern

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

MKs set to see Hassan in Rabat

Jerusalem Post Staff
Four Knesset Members were due to meet King Hassan late last night at his Rabat Palace. The four — Rafi Edri (Alignment), Aharon Abuhatzira (Tami), Yitzhak Peretz (Alignment) and Meir Shitrit (Likud) — are in Morocco for the joint conference of Moroccan Jewry.

It is not known whether Edri has brought a message to King Hassan from Prime Minister Peres. Edri accompanied Peres to the Ifrane summit in Morocco in July.

Edri was asked by Ashkelon Mayor Eli Dayan to extend a personal invitation to King Hassan to participate in a ceremony to name a square in that city after his father, King Mohammed V.

Dayan told reporters yesterday that the square was being named after the notion that Jews who had left Moslem countries hated Arabs. King Mohammed was being honored because of his efforts to protect Jews during World War II, Dayan said.

Members of Tehiya youth sent a strongly-worded protest to Dayan condemning his decision as demagoguery.

Israel, U.S. unsure about Unifil's future

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and Agencies

NEW YORK. — The future of Unifil appeared uncertain yesterday at the UN, following Israel's rejection of a French-sponsored Security Council resolution calling for redeployment of the UN force along the northern border and, in effect, an end to the south Lebanese security zone.

A spokesperson for the U.S. mission to the UN, Rose Burststein, said that "it is difficult to foresee" a way for Unifil to survive if France were to quit the force, but the U.S. hoped that some alternative arrangement could be found. She said that the collapse of Unifil would be a "disaster," but the U.S. would not pressure Israel to leave the security zone.

The Voice of Lebanon radio was quoted last night by Kol Yisrael as saying that France would withdraw from Unifil unless attacks on its soldiers cease within three weeks. The French resolution also imposed a three-week deadline on UN

Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar to report to the Security Council on implementation of the resolution.

The resolution passed late Tuesday 14-0 with the U.S. abstaining. It called for an end in southern Lebanon "to any military presence" (i.e. Israel and the South Lebanese Army) "which is not accepted by the Lebanese authorities." It is widely believed at the UN that in the absence of an Israeli agreement to withdraw, Unifil will soon be dissolved.

Israeli sources at the UN last night said that France was pressing the demand for Israeli withdrawal from the security zone to provide itself with an excuse to back out of Unifil. In the last six weeks, the French contingent in Unifil has suffered four killed and 33 wounded in attacks by Shi'ite gunmen.

Attacks on Unifil and Israeli action against hostile forces in Lebanon continued yesterday, according to wire service reports.

Foreign Minister Shamir met yesterday at the UN with the foreign ministers of Ireland and Finland, whose countries have contingents in Unifil, telling them that Israel would

not withdraw from the security zone nor allow Unifil to redeploy along the border.

Speaking in Jerusalem, Prime Minister Peres said: "If Unifil departs from Lebanon, the chaotic situation will simply worsen. On the other hand, Unifil alone cannot guarantee the peace of Lebanon, neither in Beirut nor in the south."

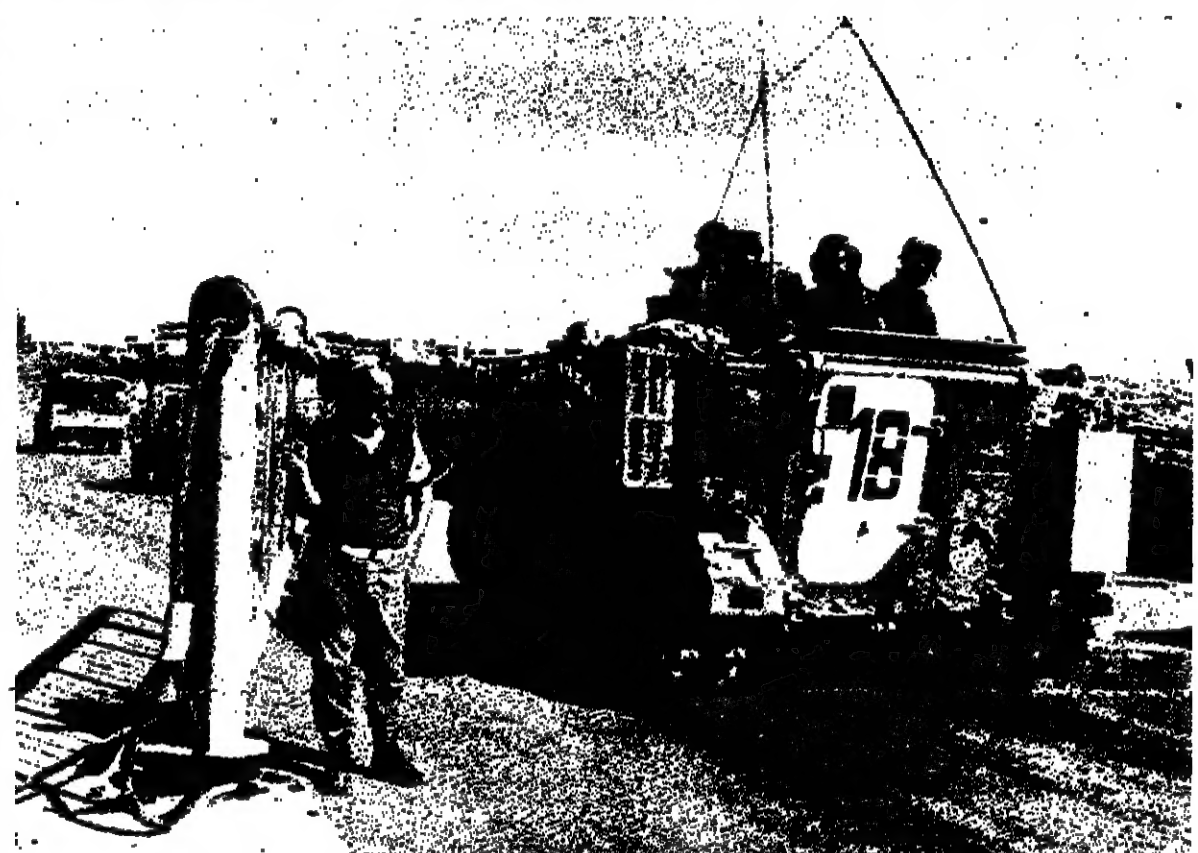
In his speech to the General Assembly yesterday, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said Unifil's situation has become "intolerable."

Without mentioning Israel by name, Chirac said: "Unifil has been unable to carry out the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council. The sacrifices we have accepted to date give us the right to demand that each of us assume his responsibilities and that the means available to the force match its mission."

At a news conference, Chirac said it would be up to the Security Council to decide the future of Unifil if Israel refused to withdraw.

"Either Unifil's mission is maintained as it stands, and there are certain consequences to bear, or

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



An Israeli military policeman opens the gate at Metnla for IDF troops to enter the security zone in southern Lebanon yesterday morning. (AFP telephoto)

Levy against changing S. Lebanon policy

Only small IDF forces sent north

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

"Israel will not change its basic policies in the security zone and will use minimal military means to maintain security there," Chief of General Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy said yesterday.

Meeting with military correspondents before the New Year, Levy said that Israeli reinforcements sent to southern Lebanon and deployed along the northern border during the recent crisis had been "small," and nothing like the massive troop buildup reported in the press.

"We may change our tactics in southern Lebanon when posed with a new operational challenge, but we will not change our basic strategy there," Levy said. This strategy is based on a south Lebanese security zone controlled by the South Lebanese Army with minimal Israeli support.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday discussed the southern Lebanon situation with the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. Rabin said that he believed that Israel's support of the SLA would not lead to increased Syrian involvement there.

His view that the security zone should not be expanded and that Israel's policy toward Unifil should not change was supported by the Alignment committee members and by the Likud's Dan Meridor.

Regarding Unifil, Levy said that Israel opposed its deployment southward to the border, since that "would end the SLA and limit our

movement." He said that anybody who believed that such a redeployment would end the current attacks against the force "was not being realistic." Unifil's problem, Levy said, was that it lacked authority. "What are they supposed to do when they catch a terrorist? They have no jails. There is no Lebanese government or authority to hand them to. That's why Unifil can't do its job."

"If I felt there was a viable alternative to our involvement in southern Lebanon that would answer our minimal security requirements, I would be more than happy to let them do the work," Levy said.

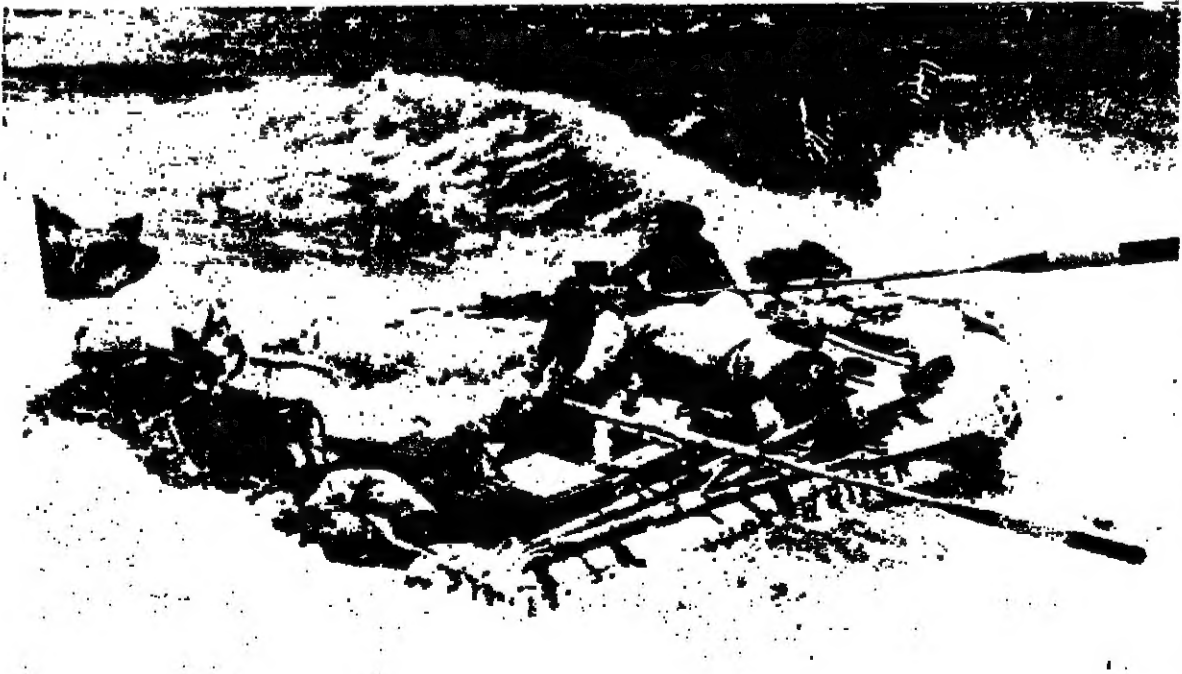
The Iranians, he said, were "intimately" involved with Hizbollah and Lebanon's Shi'ites, but he felt that the Syrians had little control over the organization. He believes the current attacks against the French in south Lebanon are "not isolated" from the wave of terror in Paris and the murder of the French

military attaché in Beirut earlier this month.

"We cannot just explain the attacks within the context of Unifil," Levy said.

Rabin said that the "attacks on Unifil by Hizbollah stem from the struggle between Amal and Hizbollah for hegemony over the Shi'ites in Lebanon." He said that changing Unifil's deployment would not affect its "central problem" of defending itself against Hizbollah attacks, "since these attacks are not related to us."

In summing up, Levy said that the General Staff was currently assessing the military's needs for 1987, and that it was "clear" to him that the defence budget "would have to be increased by between NIS 150 and NIS 200 million." This was imperative, he said, if "some of the errors, like the drastic cut in pilot training hours and military training made in 1986, are to be corrected."



Members of an American-Chinese rafting team ride the rapids in the Yangtze River yesterday. The team captain is Ken Warren of Portland, Oregon, here seen manning an oar (centre). Underestimating the river's violence the team failed to complete the course. One American was killed as the team covered 1,760 km. from Tibet to Sichuan Province in China. (Reuters telephoto)

After Peres-Mubarak initiative on ME parley

Way now seen open to establish relations with China

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent
The Peres-Mubarak initiative to launch an international conference for Middle East peace has opened up a major channel to the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and China, sources in Jerusalem believe.

Until about half a year ago, Chinese policy bowed strictly to the proposition that political ties with Jerusalem would only be possible if Israel were to withdraw to the 1967 borders and a Palestinian state were to be established in the administered territories.

The sources said that Israel's defence relationship with China described in foreign news

reports and the start of major civilian industrial and agricultural trade between the two countries during the past two or three years has never had any bearing on the establishment of political relations, and would not have any such bearing in the foreseeable future.

But the Israeli-Egyptian-Jordanian agreement to launch an international peace conference, the sources believe, has opened a route to diplomatic relations with China which would circumvent the original Chinese conditions.

The sources said yesterday that the Chinese must decide whether they want to join the regional peace process as part of the "international accompaniment" or to stay out. The

sources felt certain that "the Chinese will join, whether or not the Soviets join, and they will certainly follow smartly behind the Soviets if the Soviets re-establish relations with Israel in order to join." The Chinese have shown "great interest" in the Middle East in the past year, said the sources.

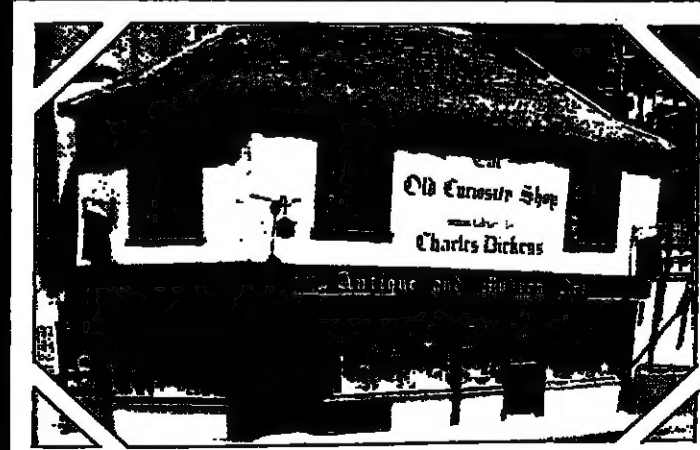
The sources said that the Chinese "have good reasons to join (the Middle East peace process) even if the Soviets don't join." They estimated that "the chances for the establishment of relations with Peking are at least as good as those for the re-establishment of relations with the Soviets."

The sources said that while the U.S. might

not want the Soviets to resume a leading role in the Middle East, they knew that they could not keep the Soviets out of the international peace conference. But Washington would like to exact a price from the Soviets — in Afghanistan or Central America — in return for allowing it to enter the process, quite apart from the stated Israeli conditions for such entry: the re-establishment of relations and/or a change of policy on Soviet Jewish emigration.

The sources said that the momentum for an international conference had been generated by Israel and Egypt, and not by the U.S., and the Soviet's entry or exclusion would depend on the regional powers, and not on the U.S.

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	24.9.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	10	59	64	Clear
BRUSSELS	8	40	50	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	11	51	64	Clear
CHICAGO	19	45	53	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	54	Clear
FRANKFURT	8	46	58	Clear
GENEVA	7	45	51	Clear
HELSINKI	1	37	45	Cloudy
HONGKONG	26	79	86	Clear
JAHANNESBURG	12	54	75	Clear
LONDON	18	64	75	Clear
MADRID	16	61	73	Clear
MONTREAL	10	50	64	Clear
NEW YORK	17	51	64	Clear
OSLO	7	35	50	Clear
PARIS	12	53	67	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	17	62	76	Clear
SAO PAULO	16	49	58	Clear
STOCKHOLM	4	31	46	Clear
TOKYO	17	62	76	Clear
TORONTO	15	50	64	Clear
VIENNA	15	50	64	Clear
ZURICH	8	46	58	Clear

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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Jerusalem: 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	25	19-31	31
Golan	16	20-35	32
Nahariya	15	22-33	31
Safed	15	22-33	31
Haifa Port	35	20-35	31
Tiberias	35	20-35	31
Nazareth	30	25-33	31
Afula	30	21-40	34
Shomron	14	21-37	32
Tel Aviv	57	23-35	30
B-G Airport	57	23-37	32
Jericho	16	21-42	39
Gaza	63	24-31	29
Beersheba	11	21-39	33
Eilat	11	26-43	40

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The German Ambassador and Mrs. Wilhelm Haas yesterday hosted a reception for Max Willner, a leader of the Jewish community in Germany and an active supporter of the Wingate Institute for Physical Education, on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

Mizrachi 'confident' in NY branch head

By MENACHEM SHALEV

The United Mizrachi Bank announced yesterday that it had "complete confidence" in its New York branch director Moshe Kraus.

A police statement on Tuesday alleged that Kraus participated in a sophisticated foreign exchange fraud scheme. The scheme involved the reported embezzlement of \$1.1 million by bank officials and one outsider.

But the bank's announcement claimed that the police investigation of Kraus was based solely on the testimony of one of the scheme's participants. Kraus is meanwhile continuing in his post.

The bank added that all the embezzled money had been returned after the uncovering of the fraud at the beginning of this year.

The then director of the bank's foreign transactions department, Moshe De-Levi, also named in the police report, was dismissed at that time, without compensation.

Sharon in Venezuela: may buy oil there

CARACAS (AP). — Israel may buy oil from Opec member Venezuela as part of a plan to expand bilateral trade, visiting Israeli Industry Minister Ariel Sharon said here yesterday.

Sharon arrived in Venezuela on Monday for a five-day visit.

A spokesman for the state-owned oil monopoly Petroleos de Venezuela confirmed that Israel does not now buy oil from Venezuela. But, "This is being analyzed and revised and is one of the principal themes of his visit. Trade and oil cannot be separated," the spokesman said.

Pirate radio off the air

HAIFA (Itim). — The pirate radio station "Energy," which began operating recently in the north, was shut down last night by the Communications Ministry and the police, and its equipment was impounded.

SINO-SOVIET. — The ninth round of talks on normalizing Sino-Soviet relations will start October 6 in Peking, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday in Peking.

HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Hava Ya'ari in packed, silent courtroom: 'Ehud said Aviva would dig my grave and she did'

By YORAM GAZIT

For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — "My husband Ehud told me that Aviva would dig my grave and she did," Hava Ya'ari said yesterday when she took the witness stand in the Mala Malavski murder trial district court here.

Ya'ari, charged with her former best friend Aviva Granot in the March 19, 1985 murder of Malavski, reviewed her upbringing and the major turning points in her life until her arrest at the prompting of her attorney, Edna Kaplan.

As Ya'ari, dressed in blue jeans and a blue shirt, her braided blonde hair tied back with a red ribbon, took the witness stand, the packed courtroom fell silent.

She began with a description of her childhood and her intricate relationship with her father.

Appearing stronger than at previous court appearances, Ya'ari, 39, a mother of two, described her father's work as a money changer and her strong dependence on him.

"My father worked as a gold and money changer, but during my childhood I was led to believe he was a merchant," she told the court. "The police raided our home many times," she continued. "When I'd

return from school, I was told to call out 'mother' first — to check that everything was clear — before coming into the house."

Ya'ari described her father as the dominant person in her life. She said she had idolized him and developed a strong dependence on him. She said she had sought the same dependence in her relationship with her husband, Ehud, whom she had married in 1967, and with Granot, who had entered her life 10 years later.

Ya'ari met Granot in a friend's Jerusalem boutique and their relationship grew stronger when Ehud became deeply involved in his work as a television reporter covering the peace negotiations with Egypt.

She described this period in her life as gloomy. She had felt depressed and alienated and had once even tried to commit suicide. Granot offered friendship and advice and Ya'ari felt prisoner to Granot's powerful personality, escaping from dependence on her husband to another — on Granot.

Later in her testimony, Ya'ari described how she had met Malavski in 1978 and how their relationship had developed.

She told the court that she had later been surprised to discover that her father knew Malavski. Malavski, he told her, was actually her aunt, Ya'ari said.

At that point in her testimony, Malavski's cousin shouted "You're a liar!" The shouting continued until the woman was warned by District Court president Hana Abnor that she would be ordered out of the courtroom.

Ya'ari, continuing her testimony, described how her father had decided to keep his "black" money in a bank account and had asked Malavski to deposit it for him under her name. Ya'ari told the court that the sum was \$75,000, and that Malavski had received \$10,000 for her services.

Later, following her father's death in 1982, Ya'ari said she had discovered that Malavski had withdrawn \$25,000.

Ya'ari's version contradicts the prosecution's charge that Ya'ari stole \$52,000 from Malavski's account in Bank Hapoalim's George branch in Jerusalem.

Ya'ari is to testify again today and is expected to describe her version of the events which led to Malavski's death.

Capucci visits jailed Paris terrorist

PARIS (JTA). — Hilarion Capucci, the former Greek Catholic Bishop of Jerusalem who was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in Israel for smuggling arms to terrorists, has been allowed to meet terrorist leader Georges Ibrahim Abdallah. Abdallah is suspected of having been behind the Paris murders of American Military Attaché Charles Ray, and Israeli diplomat Ya'acov Bar-Simantov in 1982.

It is believed that the French authorities allowed the visit in an attempt to halt the recent wave of terrorist attacks which have killed nine people and wounded more than 160 this month alone.

Quoting Arab sources, a French radio broadcast said that Capucci had come to Paris at the invitation of the French authorities. He also had held several meetings with Minister

for Security and Police Robert Parraud, the report said.

Capucci, who was sentenced by a Jerusalem court in 1974, met with Abdallah in Paris's top security prison, La Santé, where the terrorist is being held incommunicado. Even his lawyers have not been allowed to see him since his transfer to Paris last week-end.

Capucci, who lives in Rome and travels on a Vatican diplomatic passport, has played an active role in various secret negotiations, and is known to have close personal relations with Syrian President Hafez el-Assad and Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Premier Jacques Chirac has twice pledged in televised addresses that he will "not yield to terrorist blackmail." He also said there will be no negotiations with the terrorists and

that "those guilty (of the terrorist attacks) and those who manipulate them will be crushed wherever they may be."

Capucci's meeting with Abdallah is seen, however, as an attempt to reach an agreement with the terrorist gang which has killed nine people and wounded more than 160 since September 4 when it launched its latest series of bomb attacks in Paris.

The French press yesterday revealed that Chirac had planned to release Abdallah. The plan was foiled last July when the U.S. government and Ray's family became civil plaintiffs in the case, a procedure preventing the dismissal of the case and Abdallah's summary liberation. The reports added that former Socialist premier Laurent Fabius had also tried to strike a deal with the terrorists.

High Court orders halt to prison probe

The High Court of Justice yesterday issued an interim injunction ordering the Minister of Police and the Prisons Service Commissioner to halt investigations of three former service employees who filed complaints, alleging improprieties, against out-going commissioner Rafi Suissa.

The court also ordered the minister and commissioner to show cause within 20 days why the three should not be returned to their former positions — from which they were removed by Suissa after they had filed the complaints — and why the police comptroller's full report on Suissa should not be published.

The three petitioners — former Prisons Service spokesman Shimon Malka and Suissa's former assistants Haim Glick and Debbie Saguy — were in court for the hearing. (Itim)

Students protest Games

SEOUL (AP). — Police fired tear gas yesterday to disperse some 400 rock-throwing students who were protesting against the government and the Asian Games.

The clash occurred at Joongang University following an hour-long campus rally. Speakers assailed the government and the Games, which opened in Seoul last Saturday and are to run through October 5.

The demonstrators were critical of the New Korea Democratic Party, the main political opposition, witnesses said.

CHALLENGER. — The families of the seven astronauts who died in the January 28 Challenger disaster have announced plans in Washington to set up a study centre for space sciences, which will be a "living tribute" to the shuttle's crew.

Eight held in North after widespread dawn drug raid

By YOEL DAR

For The Jerusalem Post

AFULA. — Eight people were arrested at dawn here yesterday, and the hashish allegedly in their possession confiscated, in a widespread police swoop on drug-dealers and smugglers in the north. The suspects are to appear in court today.

Forty-three others have been arrested by Galilee district police in the past fortnight on suspicion of smuggling heroin and hashish from Lebanon and selling the drugs in the Galilee.

OPINION

(Continued from Page One)

Lebanon and rests on the SLA, will always contain within it seeds of deterioration and crisis. It was clear from the start, they say, that such a situation lent itself to assault by Syrian-backed Lebanese and Palestinian forces eager to rid Lebanon of all Israeli troops and/or to hit at Israel.

Israel is capable of defending the SLA and the security zone, and will repeatedly be called upon to do so, they say.

The only alternative to the status quo that would not open the northern border to attack by anti-Israeli elements is a security system based on agreed red lines with Syria.

In this system, the SLA and the IDF presence in southern Lebanon would be replaced by an agreement with Syria that the area not be used as a base for attacks on Israel (similar to the situation on the Golan Heights since 1973) and by a dual military presence. That presence would consist of an expanded Unifil, maintaining security down to the international border, and of "local brigades," meaning mainly Amal units, linked and subordinate to the Lebanese Army, as called for in the 1983 agree-

ment. Supporters of this alternative security system argue that Syria remains, and will always be, opposed to the current "Israeli" solution in Southern Lebanon, and will continue to back efforts by surrogates (Hizbullah, the Palestinians) to undermine the zone. This leaves open the possibility of a proxy or direct Israeli-Syrian clash in the area.

The fear among these policy-makers is that the situation will get out of hand: the SLA will prove unable to cope and there will be a return to a massive IDF presence in southern Lebanon, signalling a repeat, to some extent, of the situation of 1982-85.

Supporters of the alternative strategy do not believe that Syria seeks a major clash with Israel in southern Lebanon and would be prepared to reach an agreement based on the 1983 treaty provisions.

The coming weeks, especially if they are characterized by an upsurge of anti-Unifil and anti-SLA violence in south Lebanon, will probably witness a sharpening of the clash between these two schools of policy-makers, with possible major repercussions on the situation.

UNIFIL

not answer directly. He merely repeated that Israel would never accept Unifil on its border.

In his speech to the Security Council, Israeli ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu said that passage of the resolution would "encourage terrorism" by putting the blame for the attacks on Unifil on the wrong party.

Asked if Israel was angry at the U.S. for abstaining on the resolution, instead of exercising its veto, an Israeli source said: "No, because we are aware that the Americans were under very heavy pressure from the French, who also applied pressure on Perez de Cuellar to blame Israel."

Asked why the U.S. had not vetoed the French resolution, Burstein commented: "While Ambassador Walters made clear in his speech that the U.S. did not approve the resolution because it blamed Israel, we were not prepared to veto a



Ehud Ya

Attackers came from neighbouring Ghana

Togo troops crush coup attempt

LOME (AP). — Togolese troops and warplanes crushed an attempt to topple the government of President Gnassingbe Eyadema yesterday following an all-night street battle, western diplomats reported.

A government communiqué said at least 13 people, including seven members of a heavily armed "terrorist commando unit" that infiltrated the nearby Ghana border Tuesday, were killed in the fighting, and 19 of the assailants were captured.

One German businessman was killed and another was wounded. Togolese radio said six civilians were killed.

Western diplomats were summoned yesterday afternoon by Eyadema to view captured weapons and vehicles used by the attackers, a western diplomat said. He said Togolese jets roared overhead during the fighting.

The diplomat quoted the president as saying: "This is a sad day for African unity."

The existing regime in Togo is one of several West African governments which is reportedly considering renewing relations with Israel.

Interior Minister Kpovi Lacie told diplomats that security officials had "just begun to talk to the people" and said he had no information

about the assailants' nationalities or motives.

Two of those captured were said to be carrying Ghanaian military identification papers, said the diplomat.

The government ordered the nearby Ghana border closed indefinitely and appealed to citizens to keep calm and stay indoors. No official curfew was imposed, but the streets were less crowded than usual, and many embassies decided to remain closed for the day.

Sporadic shooting was heard in the ocean-front city until midday, as pockets of dissidents continued to resist in the crowded poorer sections of Lome. Although the government said the attackers came from Ghana, there was no official attempt to accuse the leftist Ghanaian government of Lt. Jerry Rawlings of helping or encouraging the coup attempt.

The attack began soon after nightfall as the commandos, heavily equipped with explosives, automatic

weapons and rocket launchers, tried to overrun the party headquarters in the city centre and the army barracks containing Eyadema's headquarters.

The border skirting the western outskirts of the city is heavily defended on both sides, but more against smugglers than against military attack.

Despite occasional friction over the majority Ewe tribe living on both sides of the border, the two governments have maintained a policy of peaceful coexistence for years.

Although the two countries have joined with neighbouring Nigeria and Benin in a mutual defence treaty, the Togo and Ghana governments repeatedly have accused each other of giving sanctuary to their respective dissidents and encouraging violent infiltrators.

A German colony before World War I, Togo has a population of three million in an area of 56,785 square kilometres.



Gnassingbe Eyadema

Abu Jihad says aim is reconciliation

Rival Palestinians to meet soon

BELGRADE. — All seven rival Palestinian factions will hold a reconciliation meeting in Algiers within a few days, said PLO leader Abu Jihad (Khalil Wazir) in a report yesterday by Yugoslavia's Tanjug News Agency.

Abu Jihad, second-in-command to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, reportedly made the statements in the Romanian capital of Bucharest while visiting Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who has been trying to spur new movement in the Middle East conflict.

In Damascus, Algerian envoy Mohammed Charif Massadeiyah met with Syrian-backed Palestinian terrorists leaders here yesterday to discuss his country's efforts to end the split in the PLO.

Massadeiyah, head of Algeria's ruling National Liberation Front, arrived in Damascus Tuesday. He met with Syrian President Hafez Assad and Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam before his talks with the leaders.

Syria, which accuses Arafat of treason for going along with U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace plans, is opposed to the Soviet-Algerian efforts for reconciliation dialogue within the PLO.

Massadeiyah met yesterday with Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and George Habash, leader of the Marxist Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The DFLP has taken a middle-of-the-road position between Arafat and the dissident factions supported by Syria and Libya.

A DFLP spokesman said Hawatmeh and Massadeiyah agreed on the need to reunify the PLO and that Hawatmeh welcomed Algeria's

offer to host the meeting of the Palestine National Council, or parliament-in-exile.

A PFLP statement said Habash insisted that Algeria should convince Arafat to abrogate an accord with King Hussein of Jordan before convening a reunification session of the PNC.

The PLO has been split since a Syrian-backed revolt led by Col. Saad Moussa, codenamed Abu Moussa, in Arafat's mainstream Fatah group forced Arafat and his loyalists out of Lebanon in May, 1983. The PLO reconciliation meeting would be the first since then.

The split was further aggravated by Arafat's agreement with Hussein on a joint peace move toward Israel in February, 1985.

The collapse of the so-called Amman accord between Hussein and Arafat last February failed to restore unity between Arafat and his opponents in the PLO.

The Soviet Union, seeking a role in an eventual Middle East peace

PLO asks UN initiative

TUNIS (AP). — The PLO asked the UN Security Council yesterday to convene a preparatory committee for a Middle East peace conference to which all interested parties, including Israel, would be invited.

A statement issued at the PLO headquarters in Tunis called on the five permanent members of the Security Council — the U.S., Britain, France, the Soviet Union and China — to take the initiative.

It said the PLO was prepared to take part in such a preparatory committee "on a basis of equality with the other interested parties...including Israel."

conference, and Algeria sponsored a Palestinian meeting in Moscow in July to start a dialogue between Arafat and the PLO extremists.

PLO groups backed by Syria and Libya, including Abu Moussa's Fatah-Uprising, Habash's PFLP and Capt. Ahmed Jibril's PFLP-General Command, opposed the Moscow meeting and criticized Hawatmeh for meeting with the Arafat faction.

The three groups demanded that Arafat completely abrogate the Amman accord before any PLO reunification talks could be initiated.

Earlier this week, Arafat told the Abu Dhabi newspaper, *Al-Itihad*, that although the PLO considers the Amman accord "invalid," it could only be abrogated by the PNC.

Meanwhile, in Amman, a rebel group headed by a former Palestinian intelligence chief issued its first news bulletin yesterday with a renewed pledge to oust Arafat as leader of the PLO.

The bi-monthly bulletin *Al-Masseer* (destiny) said in an editorial that the movement headed by Arafat would rectify "all the mistakes and deviations of Fatah...committed under the leadership of Arafat and his opportunistic agents."

Atallah, also known as Abu Za'im, was Fatah intelligence chief until dismissed by Arafat in April.

He called for a new leadership of the PLO after Hussein suspended political coordination with Arafat.

The Jordanian government says it does not back him although he has convened several public meetings in the past month, apparently with the permission of authorities, to press ahead with his anti-Arafat campaign. (AP, Reuters)

Missionary dies after his arrest in Kenya

NAIROBI (AP). — An American missionary died yesterday in the custody of security police investigating allegations that a U.S. church group illegally imported guns and radio transmitters.

Leta Mae Hutson said in an interview at the U.S. Embassy she had been told by Kenyan authorities that her husband, Lyle Hutson, 63, died of a heart attack.

J.P. Mwangovya, Kenya's deputy secretary of internal security, confirmed by telephone that Hutson and a second American, Richard Hamilton Jr., 25, had been arrested by criminal investigation department officers earlier this week.

Hutson and Hamilton belonged to a missionary group called the Associated Christian Churches of East Africa, headed by Hamilton's father.

The two were detained without charge and questioned about the contents of a sea container that was impounded after it arrived in Kenya early this month, their colleagues said.

Mwangovya said Hutson "just collapsed" after reading a newspaper article in which President Daniel arap Moi accused the Associated Christian Churches of East Africa of undermining Kenya's security.

The association has been doing missionary work for 10 years in western Kenya, near the town of Kitale. Jean Hamilton, wife of the director, said Wednesday.



Jem Paterson — the world's youngest heart-lung transplant patient (Reuters telephoto)

'Baby would have died'

LONDON (AP). — The mother of the world's youngest heart-lung transplant patient said yesterday she and her husband had no doubts about allowing their 12-week-old baby to undergo the surgery.

"We have no doubts whatsoever that we made the right decision in having a transplant," Jane Paterson, 31, told reporters. "Without it, he had only weeks or months to live."

Jem Paterson, born with a severely malformed heart that affected his lungs, received the heart and lungs of a 5-day-old Belgian boy in a six and a half hour operation Saturday carried out by surgeon Magdi Yacoub at Harefield Hospital.

He was taken off a respirator Tuesday. The hospital said the baby was in satisfactory condition yesterday, but was having to take breast milk through a tube because he was not yet strong enough to be held by his mother.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Pinner dies, won restitution for Nazi victims

LOS ANGELES (AP). — Heinz Albert Pinner, a lawyer who fled Nazi Germany and prevailed in efforts to win restitution for Hitler's victims, has died at 93.

The West German government last year awarded Pinner the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit.

After World War I, Pinner practised law in Berlin until 1938, when

the Nazis denied him the right to practise. He and his family fled in 1939 and settled in Los Angeles.

In 1945, Pinner became an American citizen and returned to West Germany where he won accreditation from the courts and was one of the few German-born lawyers permitted to seek restitution from the new German government for survivors of Nazi persecution.

Arms ring uncovered

HAMBURG (AP). — West German investigators have uncovered an illegal weapons ring that planned to ship U.S.-made Cobra helicopters and other military hardware worth \$900 million to Iran, authorities said yesterday.

Businesses participating in the ring also planned to ship 100 Soviet-made MIG 23 jet engines, 900 anti-tank rockets, 1,500 weapons barrels of various calibre, and 30,000 rounds of tank ammunition, the police statement said.

A police spokesman said the ring was smashed after a tip that five Hamburg businessmen had bought Cobra helicopters from the U.S. manufacturer Bell Textron for \$150m. for shipment to the region.

'Dead' man alive on TV

SYDNEY (Reuters). — An Australian court yesterday acquitted a woman convicted of murdering her husband after nine witnesses said television coverage of a cricket match showed him among spectators.

The New South Wales Court of Criminal Appeal quashed the conviction and life sentence against Margaret Burton after the nine testified that tapes of the test match between India and Australia in January showed her husband in the crowd.

The husband disappeared in May 1983 and police charged Burton on circumstantial evidence.

11 killed in maneuvers

AMSTERDAM (AP). — Eleven military personnel were killed during NATO's "Northern Wedding" naval maneuvers in the North Sea and northern Atlantic, a British admiral said yesterday.

But the casualty level is "lower than we normally would expect" for such large-scale maneuvers, Admiral Sir Nicholas Hunt told reporters at a navy barracks in the Dutch capital, where officers from 11 NATO nations reviewed the exercise.

About 150 ships and submarines, hundreds of aircraft and some 35,000 troops were involved in the maneuvers, which lasted three weeks and ended September 19.

Woman, 75, rescued

ATHENS (Reuters). — A 75-year-old woman was pulled alive from the ruins of her house in the southern Greek city of Kalamata 10 days after a powerful quake there killed 20 people, the state-run radio reported yesterday.

Angeliki Persenze was calling for help and finally caught the attention of a passer-by. Rescuers found her in the debris of her home with some of her cats and chickens.

She was taken to a hospital where she was said to be shocked but improving.

MEMORIES. — President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany arrived in Oslo yesterday for a state visit aimed at easing painful memories left by the five-year Nazi wartime occupation of Norway.

'Justice' group claims Beirut kidnaps

BEIRUT (AP). — A group calling itself Revolutionary Justice claimed yesterday it had kidnapped American accountant Joseph James Cicippio in Muslim West Beirut and said it was holding a Frenchman whose abduction has not been previously reported.

The claim was made in a statement delivered to the independent Beirut newspaper *An-Nahar* shortly before dawn, charging the two hostages were spies for the U.S. and the counter-terrorism section of the French Secret Service.

News of the kidnapping of an eighth French hostage brought fresh worries for the French government yesterday as Prime Minister Jacques Chirac addressed the General Assembly at the UN.

Chirac called for increased international cooperation in fighting the surge of terrorism.

Chirac said terrorism "would take us back to ages we thought were long gone if we allow it a free hand to corrupt democracies and destroy the basic rules of international life."

One sign of Chirac's concern about terrorism was the extremely tight security that surrounded him upon arrival at the UN yesterday.

The Revolutionary Justice in a statement to the newspaper said it had seized a Frenchman named as Marcel Codre.

Officials at the Foreign Ministry in Paris said they had no trace of that name, but disclosed that a Frenchman named Marcel Khodari had been reported missing by his neighbours in Beirut in February.

Government optimism about securing the French hostages' release through indirect negotiations with Iran appears to have faded in recent weeks.

Efforts to free the hostages have been overtaken by the government's self-proclaimed war on terrorism following this month's wave of bomb attacks in Paris, which killed nine people and wounded over 160.

Police sources said detectives were more than ever convinced that the bombings were the work of relatives and friends seeking the release of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, a Lebanese Maronite terrorist leader jailed in France.

Police sources said Abdallah's brother Emile, identified by eyewitnesses as the man who placed the bomb which killed five people in Paris on September 17, may have taken a flight to Vienna the same evening.

Emile Abdallah appeared in his native village in north Lebanon the following day to speak to journalists and deny any involvement. But French police believe he may have had time to fly from Vienna to Cyprus and then take a boat to Tripoli.

The French government has said it will not give in to blackmail by releasing Abdallah. But it has not denied press reports here that it came close to letting him go in July after several weeks of secret negotiations.

Justice sources said Abdallah was visited in his cell at La Sante Prison this week by Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, who has acted as a behind-the-scenes mediator in Middle East negotiations.

According to Agence France Presse, Capucci met with Abdallah for about an hour at the Paris prison. The meeting took place shortly after a meeting between Capucci and Robert Pandraud, officer in charge of security at the French Interior Ministry.

Capucci was convicted in Israel in 1974 on charges of gun-running for the PLO. He served three years of a 12-year sentence before being released following negotiations between Israel and the Vatican.

Mandela tells miners to stop work for day

EMBALENHLE, South Africa (AP). — Several thousand black miners sang songs and chanted slogans yesterday at an emotional union-sponsored memorial for 177 men killed in the nation's worst gold mine accident.

In a fiery address, black activist Winnie Mandela called on all the nation's 600,000 black miners to stop work for the day next Wednesday to mourn the miners killed when a fire broke out last Tuesday, spreading deadly fumes through the No. 2 shaft at nearby Kinross gold mine.

She suggested a day will come when miners will be asked to stop work altogether.

"The moment you stop digging their gold, their diamonds, that's the moment we shall be free," she said. "That freedom we all have given so much for is in our hands. You dig the wealth. You hold that golden key for our liberation."

Cyrus Ramaphosa, general secretary of the Black National Union of Mineworkers, which sponsored the memorial at a sports stadium in the Embalemhle black township, noted that many miners had refused to attend a religious service arranged Monday at Kinross by the owners, General Mining Union Corp.

Mining company spokesman Harry Hill responded to Ramaphosa's charge, saying, "That is incorrect. What we do have is when sometimes workers want to go and work we protect them from intimidation. There were workers who indicated they wanted to go to work today. They were protected from intimidation. There were instances of intimidation."

Meanwhile, a bomb yesterday damaged the home of a government official, the first such attack in a white suburb since anti-apartheid unrest began two years ago.

The government's Bureau of Information said a Soviet-made mine exploded at the home of Del Kevan, housing director in Johannesburg's satellite black community of 1.5 million.

The bureau said no one was injured.

Kevan, who is white, lives in Craighall Park, a well-to-do white suburb north of Johannesburg. She works in Soweto.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the bombing, but Kevan said she was sure the attack was connected to her work. She said she has received death threats.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

Iran bombs garrison

LONDON (Reuters). — Iran said its warplanes caused heavy losses when they bombed a garrison in northern Iraq yesterday.

The Iranian national news agency Irna received in London also said Iranian commandos wiped out a company of Iraqi marines in a surprise overnight attack on the Hawr al-Azim marshes in southern Iraq near the Iranian border.

Egyptian to UN

CAIRO (AP). — Egypt's Foreign Minister left yesterday for a round of meetings at the UN designed to rally support for an international peace conference on the Middle East. Esmat Abdel-Maguid said the meetings will include sessions with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and the foreign ministers of Britain, France and China, the other permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Hussein out of hospital

AMMAN (AP). — Jordan's King Hussein was discharged from a London clinic yesterday after an ear operation, an official announcement said.

Abu Nidal denies attacks

KAIFOUN, Lebanon (Reuters). — An official of the radical Abu Nidal Palestinian terrorist group denied yesterday that the group was behind the seizure of a jumbo jet in Karachi and an attack on an Istanbul synagogue earlier this month. "Revolutionary and nationalist movements in Pakistan and Turkey are responsible for these two incidents. We have nothing to do with them," the official told a Reuters correspondent. "But note that we do not condemn them," he added.

Frenchman in Damascus

PARIS (Reuters). — France's Minister for Cooperation Michel Aurillac visited Damascus Tuesday for unscheduled talks, officials said yesterday. No details of the talks were given.

Abdallah's kin worried

BEIRUT. — Four brothers of a Lebanese Christian jailed in France have expressed anxiety for his safety, the leftist *As-Safir* newspaper said yesterday. The Beirut daily carried an open letter from all four brothers of Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, believed by French police to be the head of the left-wing Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (Far).

Terrorists using Sweden as 'safe haven'

By CHRIS MOSEY STOCKHOLM. — The discovery after the September 17 bomb blast in Paris of explosives bearing Swedish labels has confirmed suspicions long held by European police and security forces — that Sweden is being used as a safe base by terror gangs from the Middle East.

It was after a bomb exploded in the Rue de Rennes in Paris, killing six people and injuring more than 60 others, that a police raid uncovered packets labelled "125 gram sprangdeg" (125 grams of explosive paste).

Danish police have already said that a terrorist group, who placed bombs outside the offices of the American airline Northwest Orient in Copenhagen last year, later fled to Sweden by ferry.

And a Libyan "student" I met in a nightclub in Stockholm earlier this year shortly after the U.S. air raid on Tripoli told me: "Reagan is crazy, so too Thatcher. Many American tourists will die in Europe this summer."

The man said he was studying chemistry at Stockholm University. With the current French crackdown on terrorism, there are now fears that some of the Swedish-based groups may launch actions in Scandinavia. Police are seeking three men who threatened to kill U.S. tourists aboard ferries between Stockholm and Helsinki. One ferry was evacuated last week as police searched for possible bombs and prevented it from sailing for more than nine hours.

Most likely haven for Middle East terror gangs would be the quiet university city of Uppsala where many Palestinians have settled in recent years. In 1982 four Palestinians were deported, suspected of having terrorist links.

Sweden's Social Democratic government is sympathetic to the Palestinian cause and PLO leader Yasser Arafat paid an official visit to Stockholm three years ago.

Liberal legislation recently granted parole to Croatian terrorist Miro Baresic who gunned down the Yugoslav ambassador to Stockholm in 1971. There is no death penalty in Sweden and an average life sentence is now down to only six years.

Swedish police, not famed for their competence, as the hunt for the assassin of Prime Minister Olof Palme so clearly illustrates, have adopted an extremely low profile in checking immigrant groups following allegations of harassment by refugees in the local press.

The Swedish government, aware of the terrorist threat and sensitive to criticism from abroad, particularly the U.S., earlier this year appointed senior diplomat Vidar Hellners, 58, to co-ordinate Swedish efforts to beat the menace.

"The risk is that Sweden will be generally understood to be a safe haven for different terrorist groups," Hellners admitted. "Sweden may be taken as being far too passive in the fight against ter-

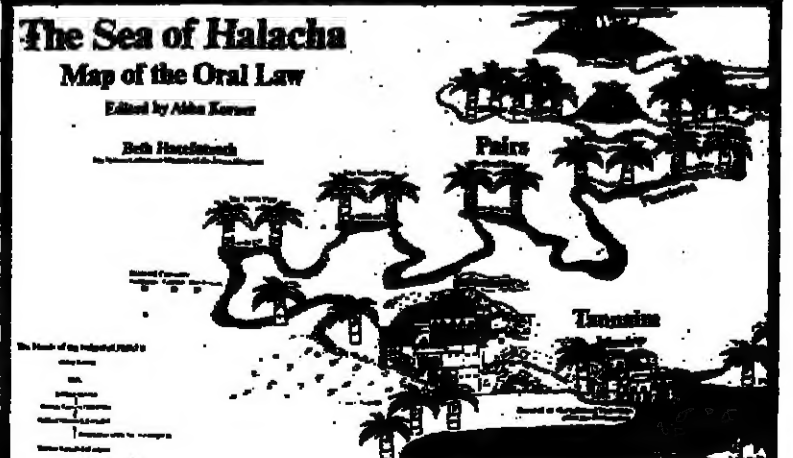
rorism. The foreign ministry needs a better international overview of this problem."

The Swedish security police (Sapo) have warned the government repeatedly about the risk of different terrorist groups setting up shop in Sweden.

In June a Sapo guard narrowly foiled an armed attack on Gregory Newell, 36, the U.S. ambassador. There has been increased violence in Sweden itself in recent years, culminating in the Palme assassination in February.

The Palme murder investigation, led by Stockholm Police Chief Hans Holmer, has also uncovered evidence that a domestic, right-wing oriented terrorist group may have been formed in Stockholm. One theory is that this gang could have been responsible for the bombing earlier this month of the offices of the African National Congress (ANC) in Stockholm.

(London Observer Service)



A beautiful full colour replication of the symbolic map of the same name on display at Beth Hatefusah, The Nahum Goldmann Museum of the Jewish Diaspora. It traces the complete chronological development and diversifications of the Oral Law to present day Halacha, graphically identifying the outstanding events, personalities, places, and trends. A superb instrument for teaching adults and children. Edited by Abba Kovner, design and graphics by Tehila Har-Gil, published by Rolnik-Keter Ltd. Size 66.5cm x 94cm. Available in rolled poster form, suitable for framing or as folded poster with detailed reference material printed on the back. Price NIS 10.- each.

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Insert on settlement by Ze'ev Vilnay completed

An atlas with a bi-polar political view

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Atlas may have carried the world on his back but the Israel Atlas, after some judicious editing, now carries two worlds – or rather two world views drawn from opposite ends of the Israeli political spectrum.

Distribution of the prestigious atlas, a compilation of basic geographic and demographic data, was frozen last June by Housing Minister David Levy. He objected to what he considered the leftist tilt in descriptions of post-1967 settlement in the territories by chief editor Prof. David Amiran.

The atlas is published by the Survey of Israel, a division of Levy's ministry, and a Jerusalem publisher, Carta.

The Likud minister initially ordered the offending page torn out and a substitute passage inserted. But, Levy was informed, the 3,000 copies of the English version had all been dispatched to their American distributor while several hundred of the 1,800 copies of the Hebrew edition printed by Carta had already been sold.

Sale of the remaining Hebrew copies was frozen while Prof. Ze'ev

Vilnay wrote another version of the chapter on Jewish settlement in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. Vilnay's text, covering more than a folio-sized page, has now been printed by Carta which will insert it – unbound – in all copies of the atlas still to be sold.

The original Amiran passage remains part of the bound atlas.

Those who have already purchased the atlas (priced at NIS 270) can obtain a copy of the Vilnay insert free by writing to Carta.

Readers of the Hebrew version of the atlas will now be able to learn not only about annual rainfall, and shifting patterns in Israel's urban geography and agriculture, but also about the dispute dividing the Israeli body politic into two – a dispute so basic that one man of science can describe as an inspiration the same phenomenon that another man of science describes as a deviation, if not a curse.

Under the subheading of "political settlement," Amiran describes nationalist-religious elements as being a force behind settlement in the territories. "In extreme instances," he wrote, "they even settled in Nabulus." Gush Emunim, he



Ze'ev Vilnay

wrote, attempted to establish its settlements so close to Arab settlements that it would be impossible in the future to try to partition the area. "There was thus created a basic contradiction," wrote Amiran, "between the political-religious ideol-

gy of Gush Emunim whose declared goal was a 'Greater Israel' whose unintentional but inevitable result would be a bi-national, Jewish-Arab state and the ideology of traditional Zionism whose goal is a Jewish state with a Jewish character and a Jewish population and therefore prepared for territorial concessions."

Amiran, former chairman of the Hebrew University's Geography Department, was head of the atlas editorial board. He held the same position with the two previous Israel atlases published in 1962 and 1970.

Though Amiran declared in interviews that his comments were an objective professional analysis and not a political statement, his dim view of Gush Emunim's activities comes through strongly. Levy contended that the passage made it seem that a group of partisans, rather than the government of Israel, was responsible for settlement of the territories.

Vilnay, an avowed advocate of Greater Israel and for long considered Israel's foremost guide, has written a glowing panegyric that portrays the settlers in the territories as following in direct succession from the early Zionist pioneers. "Shortly

after the conquest (in the Six Day War), Zionist pioneering forces arose within the yishuv (community) in Israel and hundreds of youths followed in the path of the fighters to settle in Judea, Samaria and Gaza. They were joined by immigrants from the Soviet Union, the United States, France and other countries in order to revive the wastes of the Homeland, to expand the yishuv and strengthen it. Most of the nation saw in this a new chapter in the history of settlement in the land of our fathers."

Most of the settlements, wrote Vilnay, were created on government land unsuited to agriculture. "The British Mandate had promised this land for Jewish settlement," he wrote.

The controversial paragraphs that stirred Levy's ire constitute only a tiny fraction of the atlas. The article on settlement in which they appear is one of 40 articles.

The compromise solution for the atlas is a publishing equivalent of the rotation agreement between Likud and Labour – giving an airing to both points of view. Perhaps the next atlas, in a decade or so, will tell us which view prevailed.

'Hillel' offers help to children with 'hidden handicap'

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

When her son was in first grade, Cynthia Rotstein began to worry about his slow progress. While his classmates mastered the art of reading, he remained behind, struggling to recognize even the simplest words.

Psychological testing showed the child to be normal. All he had to do was buckle down to work, she was told. But Rotstein knew that something was wrong.

As time went on the situation worsened. By the time her son was nine his behaviour became volatile as his frustration increased.

It was then that a series of tests showed that he had a learning disability (LD), a problem that affects an estimated 10 per cent of children. Rotstein, and a group of Jerusalem parents whose children have similar problems, have formed a voluntary group, Hillel, in a bid to ensure that the thousands of LD children in Israel get the help they need.

Learning disabled children, they point out, are not severely handicapped. Indeed, that is a big part of the problem. The symptoms are not easily diagnosed and those affected are usually of average or above average intelligence. LD is known as the "hidden handicap."

Often LD children are considered by teachers to be "lazy" pupils who "don't want to learn."

Common forms of LD include dyslexia, in which the sufferer cannot recognize words, and motor dysfunctions, affecting manual dexterity.

Since the group was first formed two months ago, Rotstein said it has received dozens of calls from parents and educators all over the country.

"Israel has a long, long way to go in dealing with this problem," she said. "Our group is just starting." Hillel has three main goals, she said: To increase knowledge of LD; to set up a framework for early diagnosis in such places as mother and child clinics and kindergartens; and to act as a support group for parents.

"It is a very lonely, isolated experience for parents whose children have LD," she said. "It is something that is still not widely recognized in our schools. I know that when my son was diagnosed, his teacher dismissed it as 'rubbish'."

The situation contrasts sharply with that existing in the U.S. and Britain, she said. In a recent visit to both countries Rotstein said she had been "flabbergasted" at the facilities available for LD sufferers.

U.S. experts told her that one in 10 children have the problem. "That means in an average Israeli classroom with 35 children an average of more than three have a learning disability that will probably never be diagnosed. It is a terrible waste."

Hillel can be contacted at (02) 865247 or (02) 867819.

Spanish Civil War vets to gather in Tel Aviv

By LEA LEVAVI

TEL AVIV. – Sixty Spanish Civil War veterans living in Israel are to join representatives of the International Brigades from 15 other countries at a 50th anniversary congress here next week.

The organizer, Salzman Salzman, told a news conference yesterday that 300 volunteers from Palestine (including three Arabs and two Armenians) had fought in Spain. Twenty per cent of the 40,000 volunteers in the International Brigades had been Jewish, he said.

Salzman objects to the term civil war as "Fascist brainwashing. I fought to help protect the democratically elected government of Spain. Hitler and Mussolini helped France. The Western democracies wouldn't help the Spanish government. The only countries which did help were Mexico and the USSR."

Salzman, born in Jerusalem, left Palestine with a passport marked "not valid for Spain." But that didn't deter him. He went to Paris where the C.G.T. trade union arranged transport to Marseilles and a border crossing over the Pyrenees.

Because he knew only English, in addition to Hebrew, Salzman ended up in a Canadian brigade.

"The war was hard. There wasn't

enough food and I came home an undernourished scarecrow. I left when the Spanish government agreed to withdraw all the foreign volunteers. When I got home, I was arrested by the CID, but was released the following day when my parents got someone to intercede with the British high commissioner."

Ted Schneider, an American born in Odessa, was a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain. "I was an interpreter in Spain, translating orders from Russian to English, but what I did there or what Salzman or anyone else did isn't important. We can leave that to the historians. What's important today is to fight for the rights of Jews, such as those in the Soviet Union, to live as Jews in their country of origin or to leave if they wish to do so," he said.

The congress, which begins on Monday evening, will be addressed by President Herzog. The following evening, Salzman will host a reception at his Ramat Aviv home. On Wednesday the Peace and Brotherhood Grove, honouring the fighters in Spain, and planted by Salzman from his own savings, will be officially opened. The grove, which already has over 1,000 trees, borders the Beit Shemesh-Jerusalem highway.



GRAVE SHORTAGE. – Workers prepare a second tier at Jerusalem's Mount of Olives cemetery to cope with a shortage of space for graves there. The cemetery, which overlooks the Temple Mount, is a sought-after burial site. (Elhanan Harati)

Assured that pardoned attorneys would leave posts soon

Amnon Rubinstein speaks out on GSS coverup

By MENACHEM SHALEV

For The Jerusalem Post

Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein, who is also Tel Aviv University law professor and a recognized expert on constitutional law, makes a point, from time to time, of speaking his mind on legal issues of the day.

He has been hounding the government over its treatment of the Shin Bet (General Security Services) coverup affair ever since details of the case came to the attention of former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir last February.

In a meeting with law reporters in Jerusalem yesterday, Rubinstein said that a "senior personality" in the government had recently assured him that the two pardoned Shin Bet attorneys would leave their posts "within a short time."

Rubinstein said that their continued service was both a travesty of justice, and "severely damaging" to the Shin Bet.

"I can't understand why those who are supposed to be knowledgeable in such matters don't realize that continuing to undermine the credibility of the Shin Bet before the

courts is gravely harming the state's security," Rubinstein said.

"I hope that the 'short time' promised by the 'senior personality' will be even shorter," he added.

Rubinstein also had harsh – and cynical – words for the Israel Bar's decision on Tuesday to make Attorney-General Yosef Harish responsible for charging the two attorneys before a Bar disciplinary tribunal.

He called the Bar's request to Harish to give it details about the two pardoned lawyers, "strange, to say the least."

"If the Bar cannot secure the details on two attorneys," Rubinstein said, "I shall be most happy to be their 'postman' and give them all the information they need. They are playing a very peculiar game which I find it difficult to understand."

Rubinstein, whose book on constitutional law was quoted extensively in the High Court of Justice decision on the presidential pardons, noted that Justice Miriam Ben-Porat had called in her judgement for a thorough "spring cleaning" at the Shin Bet.

"As long as the two attorneys –



Amnon Rubinstein (type)

and the third executive who has been promoted – remain in the Shin Bet, such a spring cleaning cannot be carried out," Rubinstein said.

No matter what Harish finally decides to do with the results of the

police investigation into the affair, Rubinstein added, the probe itself and the massive publicity given the cover-up should be an "effective deterrent" for the future.

"It has left an indelible imprint," he said. "What's important is that the matter was not swept under the carpet, as was originally planned."

Referring to those who had not received presidential pardons, Rubinstein said he believed that anyone lower in rank than former Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom should not be brought to trial. If Harish decided to press charges against the political echelon, "his recommendations should be binding," Rubinstein declared.

On the controversy surrounding former Prisons Service commissioner Rafi Suissa, Rubinstein said he didn't believe Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev should resign over his handling of the matter.

"In the Israeli reality, if Bar-Lev were to be forced to resign over something like this, ministers would have to resign every other day."

Turning finally to matters specifically within his ministry's domain Rubinstein noted that the anarchy

surrounding pirate cable television stations "exemplifies the dire straits of the country's legal system."

"First they make a law that people can watch only one television station. It just so happens that most people can't adhere to such a law. They want more than just the single Israeli television station. But then the authorities do nothing to enforce the law."

The result, Rubinstein said, was that today there were over 700 pirate cable television stations with an annual turnover of over \$100 million.

"You walk in every town, on every street, and all you have to do is to look up and see the dangling wires of the pirate stations."

Rubinstein called the "slowness" of the Israeli judicial system "intolerable."

"The whole concept of justice is undermined if one has to wait years and years for a court decision," he said. But, he added, the courts' dilatoriness reflects the whole of Israeli bureaucracy. "There is no such thing as time for Israeli bureaucrats."

High Holyday leaders, Israel's hidden export

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

They call it Israel's hidden export, but for most of the hundreds of Israelis who go abroad every year to lead High Holyday services, the trip is hardly more than a vacation with all expenses paid.

One cantor who turns down lucrative offers to conduct Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur services abroad is Naftali Hershtik, of the capital's Great Synagogue. He prefers to remain in Jerusalem for the holidays.

Hershtik notes that although the demand is great, for most cantors the compensation is far from overwhelming. "There is a great shortage of ba'alei tefila (prayer leaders) who know the prayers, let alone the nusach (special tunes for the holiday)."

The shortage, however, is not usually in the big cities, but in the small towns and remote areas which don't have large budgets. "A handful of ba'alei tefila get big money, the rest just get their fare and a little left over," Hershtik said.

Why then, should a cantor leave his family and go abroad for the holidays? Some are young and have no family, others – with adult children, take their wives for a holiday.

There are exceptions. The noted cantor Moshe Stern is said to earn \$20,000 for his yearly High Holydays appearance. For others anything approaching such a fee is just a dream, Hershtik said.

Cantors and congregations hear of each other through a grapevine and

agents who specialize in matching them up, for a fee. Some audition before the holidays, but many have semi-permanent arrangements and return year after year to the same communities.

This sort of arrangement, Hershtik pointed out, can become very personal. Some single cantors have even found wives through such relationships.

Hershtik himself is the scion of a Hungarian family whose members have been hazanim and ba'alei tefila over many generations. His father was a cantor and so is his brother. He himself first sang from the bima (synagogue platform) at the age of four.

He studied with such famous cantors as Koussevitzky and Leib Glantz, as well as at London's Royal College of Music. He has had "very serious offers" to sing in opera, but "my background and beliefs wouldn't let me."

"One cannot even compare" salaries abroad with what he receives here. Asked about his salary here, he says, "No comment, a painful 'no comment'."

His compensation is the quality of the Great Synagogue's congregation: both its intellectual level and its standard of Jewish learning.

True, he says, there is nothing like the congregational singing of London, where there is a long tradition. But in Jerusalem, he finds a unique appreciation of his hazanut, which consists of "an attempt to delve into the text."

Israel's Conservative rabbis find pulpits, little pay abroad

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than 100 Conservative rabbis live in Israel and many of them go abroad to conduct services, according to Rabbi Yosef Green of the World Council of Synagogues in Jerusalem.

In the Conservative movement, an outstanding cantor might earn as much as \$10,000 for the holidays, but even a "prestige rabbi" only gets about \$5,000 plus expenses. For the rest, it's mostly just an all-expenses paid vacation, he said.

The outstanding rabbis often serve at the overflow services of large urban synagogues, where they

alternate with the regular rabbi, each appearing at the main services part of the time.

That way, Green observed wryly, both the regular and the visiting rabbi only have to prepare half as many sermons. Most rabbis and cantors rely on personal contacts to find holiday posts, he added.

American congregations, he added, are especially attracted to rabbis who are members of the movement and who, since they live in Israel, are seen as having "left the fleshpots" of American life. The rabbi's description of such aspects of Israeli society as the army add a special touch of "glamour."

Peking whiz kid on way to literacy – at 3

PEKING (AFP). – Two months

short of his third birthday, He Nan is already halfway to being able to breeze through a Chinese newspaper, a Peking evening daily has reported.

The whiz-kid from a Peking suburb can recognize more than 1,000

Chinese characters, about half the number required to read a newspaper with no difficulty, the Peking Wanbao said.

The child prodigy – pictured in Wanbao behind a typewriter – began displaying his genius at an early age.

By his first birthday he could recognize 50 different newspapers and the age of two he knew by heart poems written by the late Chinese Communist Party chairman Mao Tseung, and could recollect more than 10 stories.

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FEATURES

Test scores go down in smoke

Judy Siegel-Itzkovich/Jerusalem Post Reporter

RESEARCHERS at the centre that conducts college entrance examinations in Israel are scratching their heads over findings that those high school pupils and graduates who smoke did significantly poorer on the tests than the non-smokers.

Careful social scientists that they are, they decline to state that smoking softens your brain and reduces your ability to succeed on such psychometric tests. More research must be done, however, because the finding is regarded as an interesting one.

The National Institute for Testing and Evaluation, founded by the country's universities four years ago to produce a standard college entrance exam and supervised by the Council for Higher Education, discovered the connection by accident.

Although it is illegal to smoke in the university testing halls, the institute found that some 20 per cent of the would-be students did so and bothered the non-smokers. They therefore decided to ask all applicants whether they wanted to take the nearly-three-hour exam in a room where smoking was prohibited or permitted.

Of the 20,000 high school grads who took the Hebrew-language test in 1984 (tests are available in Arabic, English, Russian and several other languages as well), 20.5 per cent asked to be in a "smoking room." There may have been some smokers among the others, but probably not many, since those who smoke are likely to want a cigarette during the tense examination period.

The examinations are graded by computer, with results available in two to three weeks.

"We found a curious thing," says

Carmel Oren, a psychometrician at the institute. "The smokers averaged 20 points lower than the non-smokers, when the average grade was 500 points and the grades ran from 200 to 800. This is a significant difference."

If the college entrance exam were an IQ test, the smokers would have, by these results, received an average of three points less than the smokers (100 points is average on an IQ test).

Of those examined, 17 per cent of the women asked for a "smoking room" while 23 per cent of the men asked to be permitted to light up.

The computer showed that the smokers generally came from families of lower socio-economic levels than the non-smokers. This was the result of a questionnaire filled in by the high school graduates voluntarily about their parents' educational background.

The Institute is about to receive information on how well these young people are doing in university, two years after taking the test. The researchers intend to compare this with how well they did on the entrance exams and whether they were smokers.

The best way to find out whether smoking decreases one's ability to take tests would be to take high school graduates of the same socio-economic backgrounds and compare their test scores according to whether they were smokers or non-smokers.

The Israel Society for the Prevention of Smoking would no doubt be happy to have proof of this hypothesis, as an additional weapon in the fight against cigarettes along with proven evidence about damage to one's physical health.

'Booted' into the Middle Earth

Helga Dudman/My own perch

"GREETINGS! Welcome to the basic game... As you travel in Middle Earth, you may become puzzled as to where to go or what you should do..."

That's for sure; and I shall try to explain briefly why, though the thing is not simple.

Computer games, they say, are breaking up families because of the appeal of intimate evenings interacting with the personal screen, which tears people away from their spouses and children. This sounded interesting, so I acquired one.

Not the zap type, but something much more high class - an English literary adventure based on Prof. J.R.R. Tolkien's "Lord of the Rings," a best-selling fantasy fiction of some years back which attracted some pretty fancy minds. This trilogy, it may or may not be recalled, involved greed and folly, betrayal and violence, and some nice little

creatures called Hobbits.

Escape of one sort or another is what we are all after; and so, eager to be sucked into "the middle years of the second age of Middle Earth," as the brochure accompanying the floppy disk has it, I "booted" the machine (as we computer people say) with a standard CP/M Plus disk with Side 1 to the left, and typed the appropriate command.

(If you are someone who has never done this, don't be in the least impressed. I'm not even a Child of the Nineteenth Century, which has always struck me as a much too optimistic century; mine is more like the Third or Fourth.)

No, the problem isn't the brave new world of the computer, but rather that, try as one may to be in the fantasy world of Middle Earth, one (that is, I) is always snapped back to the fantasy world of the Middle East. No matter how desper-

ately I try to interact with my Hobbit friends, I'm always right smack in there in Israeli politics.

For instance, before the "Beginner's Game" even starts, the stage is set with a deceptively comforting escape scenery: "You are in a comfortable burrow with a round window and a green door to the east..." That's me; there's no place like a comfortable burrow. Oh yes, I forgot to say that the top of the screen says, "You are Frodo," and that's fine with me, too. Among the many things I've missed in life is an identity crisis, and I gratefully accept this Frodo persona. Probably I've been Frodo for years but haven't had the emotional courage to accept this reality. I'm already feeling better than I have in years.

There's a bit more nice escape prose and then - wham - back to Israel!

For what do we have on the screen? We have "You can see Sam and Pippin."

"Pippin waits."

"Sam waits."

MIDDLE EARTH indeed! This whole thing has been set up in the Middle East Mode of Israeli Rotation. Every time I try to interact, command, or whatever, I get "Pippin waits," "Sam waits."

Nervously, (because civic responsibility weighs heavily, though that's just what I'm into this to avoid). I type in "Hello."

"Pippin waits."

"Sam waits."

There's a note in this scene, and after a bit of pointless political backing and filling, we get it read. It's signed "Gandolf."

I ask, "Who Gandolf?"

I get, "I don't know the word 'who'."

We have a committee meeting about a green door, and I command "Pippin Go." I get: "You try to go through Pippin but you can't."

I issue the idiotic command, "Pippin Move."

I get "I don't know the word 'move'."

What in the world was in the collective mind of the programming

team (at Beam Software) of more than 10 people who took over 15 months to devise this captivating programme? Do they know how it's going to come out? Does it really depend on our input?

Partly, it's a communication problem. We play this game in "English", somewhat familiar to us through its Middle Eastern dialect of "Pip-pish". Without the P (for Print), "English is one of the most sophisticated language-recognition programmes ever developed for micro-computers."

Ah, we have found some backpacks. I say "Sam Put on Backpack."

I am told, "You can't put Sam onto any of the canvas backpacks."

I say "Goodbye."

I am told "Don't be silly."

That's hard. But I'm going to organize a team (sounds so sporting!) to write a sophisticated programme purportedly about the Middle East, which will tear families apart by putting them unmistakably into Middle Earth, Early Bronze.

Going all the way with rotation

RANDOMALIA

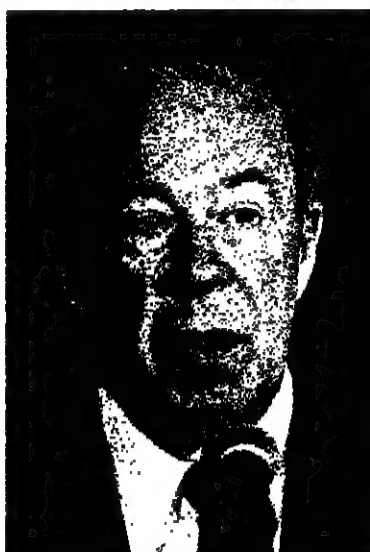
Miriam Arad

ROTATION is in the air. Mr. Shamir is keeping his fingers crossed, praying that Sharon will stay quiet and Hussein stay put for just another three weeks. Mr. Peres, no doubt resigned to the inevitable, may be looking on the bright side: as foreign minister, he will still be able to travel to all sorts of African countries, and he's got the economy off his back.

Myself, I don't see why we should confine the rotation to those two. How would it be, for instance, if President Herzog and Yitzhak Navon switched jobs?

A strange thing happened to Navon on the way to the Ministry of Education. He was a smash hit as president. He never put a foot wrong. He said all the right things at the right time, and said them very eloquently too, in half a dozen languages plus Ladino. The public opinion polls measuring his popularity used to hit the ceiling. But since he has become education minister, the light seems to have gone out of him: he hasn't said or done a single memorable thing, and even his speeches nowadays are bland at best.

I won't say a word against President Herzog for fear of committing *lese-majeste*, but he is certainly educated and cultured enough to take



George Shultz, prime minister (David Rabinger)



President Reagan, vice premier (David Rabinger)



Princess Di, singer (Remers)



Rita, princess (Shmuel Ya'ari)

over the Ministry of Education and Culture. So how about it?

OR TAKE Mr. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state. He always knows what is best for us, so why not let him trade places with some Israeli politician who likes giving advice to the Americans. We surely have plenty of those, so the choice should be easy.

Once we have Shultz, we might as well take President Reagan too. As what? Well, there's this Friday night programme on TV, *Party Time*, or

whatever it's called in its current guise. They have endless trouble finding a compeere who'll please everybody, and you must agree that cheerful, easy-going, wise-cracking Reagan would be just the man for it.

Whom would we send to the U.S. in his stead? Tuvia Tzafir. He can mimic all our public figures, from Abba Eban to David Levy, and I've no doubt doing Reagan would be a cinch for him.

So long as we are importing, maybe we could get Princess Diana.

Think how delightfully dull our newspaper headlines would look if we had her. Instead of scandals and disasters, we'd read: "Princess Diana to Open Kipat Holim Clinic at Kiryat Shmuna," and "Di says: Israeli Male Handsome but Ungallant."

Whom would we exchange her for, though? Do you suppose the British would consent to take Rita?

On a personal note, I would like to swap a neighbour of mine whose son plays the trombone for anyone

whose son plays the clarinet. Even better, anyone whose son plays chess.

Finally, if you're still with me, I believe the game of switcheroo could be extended beyond human beings. It might, for instance, be a good idea to have Haifa and Jerusalem swap. What do we always hear that Haifa wants more than anything in the world? Tourists. What, on the other hand, is the only thing that Jerusalem needs to attain perfection? A beach. Well then?

Saving what came up over the summer

Walter Frank/Gardener's corner

BEFORE coming to the subject on every gardener's mind now (spring-flowering bulbs), let's deal with preserving those tubers, rhizomes or corms that bloomed all summer long and are now fading.

Dahlia. Wait until foliage and stems become brown and ugly. Cut them down to a height of 15-20 cm. Reduce watering gradually until the soil around them dries out completely. Then lift the tubers carefully using a garden fork and clean them of all soil particles. Store in a cool dry place. The best way to store dahlia tubers is in a cardboard box filled with sawdust or dry vermiculite. Before covering, dust them with sulphur powder. Check them occasionally to remove rotten parts. The tubers will flower next season only if you left a piece of stem on them.

Lilies are best left undisturbed in the soil (or container) with nearly no watering. Cut their dried stems down to ground level - put a stick into the soil to mark the place and remind you not to dig there. Mulch around the bulbs to protect against winter frost. Start regular watering and feeding in March.

Agapanthus: If you grow the big bulbs in flower beds, leave them in the ground after fading. The dried stems may be used in flower arrangements. Those grown in containers should be lifted and divided every 2 years. Foliage will remain green throughout the year. Water very sparingly in winter and don't feed until spring. Remove yellow leaves and cultivate the ground around the plants.

Gladiolus grown in beds can be left in the ground for several years. They will multiply by bulblets and come out and flower again and again early every summer. Make signs in the bed after removing the dry leaves to remind you not to dig them out. Small sticks can also be used for this. Gladioli grown in containers should be taken out, cleaned and dried. Then remove their bulblets store like dahlia tubers. Plant again in April with additions of superphosphate.

Tuberous begonias and gloxinias. After the last flowers fade and foliage wilts, remove the corms and treat like gladioli corms.

Clivia. Unlike most other summer-flowering bulbs, should not be dried out after flowering. Keep the roots moist at all times. In November, when growth slows down, water only sparingly during rainless periods, just so foliage won't wilt. Clivias should be left undisturbed in one place for several years. No feeding from November to April. **Crimheas.** Same treatment as clivias.

Day lilies (Hemerocallis) should be left in the ground for years. They will remain green, but old leaves will become yellow and dry. Remove them from time to time. Water little in winter and don't feed until new growth starts in early spring.

Canna lilies. After flowers fade, cut stems to about 10 cm. above the ground. Lift rhizomes from containers, divide and then replant in light soil with peat and compost additions. Keep them mulched and slightly moist over winter. Those grown in the garden should not be divided for 5-6 years. Label container rhizomes so next season you can make adjustments according to their colours.

Kniphofia also goes by the names red hot poker, torch lily and tritoma, cut foliage to half its size after the flowering season ends. Leave the plants as long as possible in the ground. If they have become too crowded, dig them up and store them over winter in a sand-filled box or other container with good drainage. Plant in early spring in a sunny spot.

Day lilies, cannas, agapanthus and callas are the only summer-flowering bulbs that tolerate wet soils. Otherwise, as a general rule, water well in summer whenever the surface soil dries out, but don't worry about how dry they become in winter. A dry autumn and winter often improve flowering performance. Don't forget to fertilize all summer-flowering bulbs in early spring. Any kind of complete fertilizer will do.

NOW LET'S turn to spring-flowering bulbs. Many are stimulated by cold rather than warmth. Therefore it is possible to force them to flower early by chilling the bulbs in the fridge about 3 weeks before planting. I refer to true bulbs like tulips, daffodils and hyacinths. Many of those bulbs come "treated" and you can put them directly into the soil. Large quantities of bulbs from Holland reached our nurseries this week - earlier than usual - so gardeners who observe *shmita* laws can plant them before the end of this month.

Chionodoxa (glory of the snow) is a lovely small plant producing 10 brilliant star-like flowers, in blue, on a short stem. Excellent for rock gardens, balcony boxes and hanging baskets. Plant in September (or October) in half shade in soil with some peat and ruff bogolan added. Under favourable conditions, these bulbs seed themselves and create beautiful drifts of colour year after year. They are not common in Israel, but can be found at the bigger nurseries.

Hyacinth (yakinson in Hebrew). Dutch growers have created very fragrant species in blue, purple, yellow, white, pink and red. The bulbs are graded in Holland according to their circumference, measured in centimetres. The largest, with a circumference of 19 cm., are called "exhibition size" and are known locally as "alef-alef." Bulbs with a circumference of 14-15 cm. are called "miniatures." Don't buy smaller bulbs offered here in plastic bags with lovely pictures; they are inferior bulbs and will produce small blooms. Hyacinths are deep rooters and need a well-dug and rich soil, as well as plenty of sun. They do well in balcony boxes and big pots. As soon as the plants break the ground surface, lift the soil around them with a hand cultivator or a kitchen fork and spread around some superphosphate or osmocote. Keep the soil moist during rainless periods.

Daffodil (narkis turban) is one of the first flowers to bloom in spring, closely followed by the hyacinth and the tulip. A daffodil is a narcissus and any narcissus is a daffodil. Narcissus is the botanical name, and daffodil its English name. If you can have only one kind of bulb in your garden, you will probably, like most of the world's gardeners, choose the daffodil. Set bulbs in not too heavy a soil about 14-15 cm. deep. Daffodils are attractive in pots; use 3-5 bulbs in a medium-sized pot (20 cm. in diameter). Also lovely as bedding plants. Daffodils are excellent, long-lasting cut flowers. Plant in September or early October and don't let the soil become dry during rainless periods.

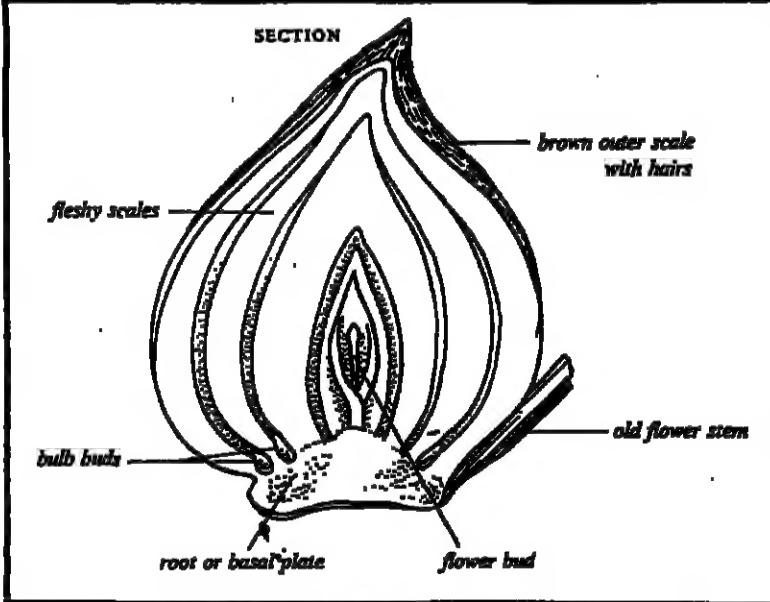
Ranunculus asiaticus (buttercup, narkit asia in Hebrew). A small, non-scented, lovely flower in many colours, filled or single-flowered. Soak the small tubers in lukewarm water overnight before sowing in holes 3-4 cm. deep with about 10 cm. between tubers. Flowers come in various shades of yellow, orange, red, pink, cream and also in white. Ranunculi make cheerful colour borders. They are particularly successful in large pots, balcony boxes, hanging baskets or raised beds. They are also well-known as cut flowers and valued for their colourful, long-lasting effect. It may be worthwhile

to cover the young plants with wire netting against birds.

Tulip (tzipori in Hebrew). This fine bulb-plant originated in the Middle East and is a protected wild flower in Israel. Dutch and other European breeders have created hundreds of species. Best planted in October when the soil is no longer too warm. The tulips like cold and will germinate with the first signs of winter's chill. There are 23 different species of tulips according to the British Royal Horticultural Society classification. These include single early tulips; double early tulips; Darwin tulips with large, egg-shaped blooms; breeder tulips with large globular flowers; *Mendel tulips*, a hybrid creation blooming in yellow, red, pink, orange and white on long stems; lily-flower tulips; cottage tulips with pointed flower segments; *Rembrandt tulips* or *bizarre tulips* with striped flowers; and *parrot tulips* with feathery petals in black, white, pink and red or mixed colours. Exotic and decorative on their long stems are the *miniature tulips*. "Kasfmariana", mostly striped in red and white, with small flowers on

short stems, are good for rock gardens. Late-flowering tulips are mostly double species.

First-class tulip bulbs should have a circumference of 14 cm. Plant about 10-12 cm. deep and 10-15 cm. apart. Best results are achieved by close together group plantings of 10-15 bulbs. Osmocote or super-



Tulip bulb section

phosphate mixed into the soil will provide larger and longer-lasting flowers.

A visit to a good nursery will show you more spring-flowering bulbs, which can't be described here for lack of space. Buy the ones you like, and enjoy their lovely performance come spring.

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'Motorway madness' sweeping Europe

EEC mounts campaign to reduce road deaths

David Horovitz/Post London Correspondent

IT'S no consolation, of course, but Israel is not the only country facing a horrific carnage on the roads. In the Common Market alone, 50,000 people die every year and one and a half million are injured. The pope last week pleaded for an end to what he called European "motorway madness," and the EEC has mounted an extensive campaign in this "European Road Safety Year" to reduce death and injury.

In Italy, much of the blame for

road deaths is placed on the ineffective drink-drive laws; in Germany speeding is thought to be a major cause; and in Belgium it is the "priority from the right" rule that comes in for the heaviest criticism. The British consider that a figure of 10 road deaths per 100,000 is something to be rather proud about, comparing themselves with West Germany's 19, Austria's 26 and Portugal's 30.7 highway fatalities per 100,000.

The lorries seem to be the big

killers in Italy — where roads are the second biggest cause of death after heart attacks. Of the 3,500 major accidents between July 23 and August 31 this year, a *Daily Telegraph* survey found, trucks were involved in 2,000. Over 80 per cent of Italy's goods are transported by roads, and drivers on long journeys apparently have the rather unfortunate tendency of stopping off at roadside cafes for a bottle or two of wine. Drunk driving is, of course, an offence. But there is no breathalyzer test and by the time a doctor arrives to certify drunkenness, the culprit has all too often sobered up.

Although recent figures show an 8 per cent increase in deaths on West German roads this year, the Bonn government has so far firmly resisted calls for a motorway speed limit. Cars cruise the autobahns at speeds of 200 kilometres an hour or more, nudging one another out of the fast lane, leaving the smallest margin of error. German drivers are especially vulnerable to sudden changes in weather, mechanical failure or an unexpected hazard; and one recent study described the autobahn network as the most dangerous in the world.

A new German government study

suggested that a 100 kph autobahn speed limit would cut accidents by 20 per cent, but Transport Minister Werner Dollinger, who commissioned the report, now rejects it as "unrepresentative." Motorways were built as "fast traffic routes and should remain as such," he believes.

In France, road death statistics have shown steady improvement since a 1982 eight vehicle pile-up left 53 people — including 44 children — dead. But with a death rate of 23.4 per 100,000 there is still some way to go. France continues to tighten up its road safety laws, with heavy fines for dawdlers, speeders and traffic-light jumpers.

The EEC has spent the year

campaigning for improved vehicle design and for a community-wide speed limit. It is, however, unlikely that all 12 EEC members will ever approve the 100kph motorway limit being suggested; in West Germany, the conservative-led government needs the votes of all the speeders it can get.

The pope's recent plea looks likely to be more effective though, with Italy already raising fines for speeding and dangerous driving. Vatican officials estimate that there is one death every three minutes on Europe's roads; 14 people die a day in Britain; over 42,000 died last year in America...

The statistics are endless, and the

fact remains that nothing like enough is being done to reduce the carnage and the casualties. A British actor died last week on a Costa del Sol highway so notorious that it was known by the locals as the "four-lane mortuary." Yet nobody has done anything to make it safer, and seven other people have died in the same two-kilometre stretch in the past three months. The 80-kilometre Malaga-Marbella road is widely known to be Europe's most dangerous, and so it seems likely to remain given the authorities' apparent inertia. One hundred and fifteen people died on that stretch last year.

To quote the pope: "This is too high a price to pay for progress."

Cut off from world and starving

Cameron Duodu
Khartoum

WAU, JUBA and Malakal are starving. The three towns in the vast sprawl of the southern Sudan have now been cut off from all aid for more than a month since the shooting down by guerrillas of a civilian aircraft in the area.

The guerrillas, members of the secessionist Sudan People's Liberation Army of one-time Sudan army colonel, John Garang, claimed the aircraft was being used to ferry troops from Khartoum. And they subsequently threatened to shoot down any other aircraft flying over territory they hold. This has effectively stopped all aid flights.

Ground travel from the north has long been out of the question in the midst of the often brutal civil war between the Arab and Moslem dominated north and the African south with its mixture of Christianity and indigenous animism. So the towns, their populations swollen by refugees from the countryside, are starving; and there seems no relief in sight.

Missionary aid worker Henry Cuir Riak, stranded in Wau, reported last week by radio to the World Vision evangelical and charity organization office in Khartoum: "We are facing life or death. There is no food in the hospitals..."

Nor does there seem much prospect of supplies reaching the towns in the immediate future, although the Sudan-Uganda border in the south is now believed to be open for "humanitarian aid," following a tentative agreement between Khartoum and Kampala at the recent non-aligned nations summit in the Zimbabwe capital, Harare. As yet there are no reports of aid convoys making their way north from Uganda. And there is still no guarantee that any will be able to get through. In a strange turn-about, given his usual sardonic image, Libya's Col. Muammar Gaddafi was seen last week as a possible harbinger of peace. He breezed into Khartoum from Kampala unannounced, throwing the major hotels into confusion as they tried to accommodate his 600-strong entourage.

Gaddafi has been a backer in the past of Garang and the SPLA but is now making a big Arab unity play in the direction of Khartoum. This has led to the SPLA denouncing the new-found closeness between Tripoli and Khartoum and to allege that Gaddafi is supplying "thousands of soldiers" to do battle in the cause of

Sudan rebel chief: U.S. is backing wrong horse

Jerry Gray/Kapoeta, Sudan

JOHN GARANG spent what he calls his "formative years" in the United States — studying farming in the Midwest and military tactics at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Now, the guerrilla commander is trying to bring down a government that receives millions of dollars in U.S. aid. The Sudanese-born Garang's battlefield strategies include preventing the aid from reaching enemy Sudanese government soldiers.

Garang, 41, is leading the southern-based Sudan People's Liberation Army's fight, which began three years ago, against a government that has won the support of the U.S. as well as Libya.

"The United States has its money on the wrong horse," the bearded and balding Garang said in a recent interview at a heavily fortified campsite in his southern stronghold. "They should shift their money to the winning horse."

Garang received a doctorate in agricultural economics during a nine-year stay in the U.S., worked on farms in Iowa and Minnesota and soldiered at the U.S. Army's infantry training school at Fort Benning.

"You cannot spend nine years of your formative years, education-wise, without getting influences,"

Garang said, though he insists neither he nor the SPLA has ideological links with West or East.

"Our movement, our manifesto is socialist-oriented," he said. "But the ideology will emerge from the Sudanese people themselves."

His men address him as "Col. Garang" or "chairman." But in private conversation, Garang calls himself "Dr. John," and his talk is sprinkled with quotes from the great philosophers and Western political figures. Henry Kissinger seems a favourite.

THE SPLA began its fight in 1983 against President Jaafar Numeiri, whose pro-Western government was the largest recipient of U.S. aid in sub-Saharan Africa before it fell April 6, 1985.

Sent south in 1983 by Numeiri to quell an army mutiny, Garang, then a lieutenant colonel in the Sudanese army, wound up joining the rebels, bringing two government battalions with him.

Racial, religious and economic issues divide the mostly Christian south from the Arab and Moslem-dominated north, which has controlled political and economic life in this nation of 160 ethnic groups and 115 languages since independence from Britain and Egypt in 1956.

But Garang, a Christian from the southern Dinka tribe, insists his campaign "is not a religious or racial conflict."

"The rulers in Khartoum try to racialize the conflict because that is how best they can maintain rule," he said.

Born to a poor family in the province of Jonglei, Garang was 10 when southern Sudan saw its first civil war in 1955, on the eve of independence. It lasted 17 years, long enough for Garang to get his first taste of war, as a guerrilla with the Anyanya (snake venom) secessionist movement.

Much of his childhood was spent in Tanzania, where he returned years later to attend the University of Dar Es Salaam. A classmate and friend was Yoweri Museveni, a former guerrilla chief who fought his way to leadership of Uganda last January after a five-year insurgency.

In 1969, Garang earned a bachelor of science degree in agriculture from Grinnell College in Iowa. Virtually nobody gives the rebels a chance of toppling the Khartoum government by force of arms. But Garang and his 20,000-man army of defectors and unemployed youth have proven a formidable foe against a well-equipped government army that purportedly is backed by Libyan troops and jets.

EVEN GARANG acknowledges that a military victory by either side isn't likely, but he does believe he

can force Khartoum into a political settlement. In three years, Garang has brought under his control a third of Sudan — Africa's largest country in area with 2.6 million square kilometres.

The government still controls all the major towns in the largely undeveloped south. But its troops are trapped in garrisons as the SPLA tries to starve them out.

By Garang's count, his rebels have brought down 23 enemy aircraft since the civil war began, most of them hit with shoulder-held, Soviet-made Sam-7 surface-to-air missiles.

The White Nile, once the country's main transport artery, is choked with the remains of scuttled steamers.

And the rebels' incessant attacks on truck convoys have kept the government and international relief agencies from reaching some 2.3 million southern Sudanese facing starvation because of war-induced famine.

Garang, who has been offered positions in Sudan's civilian government and the military one that overthrew Numeiri, said he is not fighting to become ruler of Sudan.

"No war of liberation, as we are fighting, is fought in order for a particular person to become head of state or leader," Garang said. "This is completely a misrepresentation of the liberation process."

(Associated Press)



'We are facing life or death. There is no food...'

(Reuters)

Islam and Arab unity against the SPLA.

Despite the recent hostile rhetoric from the southern rebels and his avowed intention of wooing Sudan's civilian premier Al-Mahdi into political wedlock, Gaddafi did not condemn Garang or the SPLA.

At a rally organized by the Umma Party, the largest grouping in Sudan's multi-faceted coalition government, Gaddafi talked openly of his past support for Garang. "From my meetings with Garang I know he is not an imperialist puppet, but a nationalist," Gaddafi said, to the obvious chagrin of several senior Umma officials.

Here was Gaddafi, fresh from

Uganda, laying the groundwork for the new role he has apparently cast for himself: that of regional mediator and peacemaker. He is presently everybody's friend, offering an immediate political union to Khartoum while hailing the independence of Garang. As such, he has set himself up as an obvious middleman in any negotiations between the SPLA and the Khartoum government.

If Gaddafi can successfully play out this new role, which would, at the very least, mean ensuring that supplies reach the starving towns and villages of the southern Sudan, he may be able to give a humanitarian polish to his highly tarnished image.

(Observer News Service)

Frankfurt-El Al conflict simmers

Wladimir Struminski/Post Bonn Correspondent

THE CONFLICT at Frankfurt airport between El Al and the Economics Ministry of the West German district government of Hesse may soon be over. The *Jerusalem Post* has learned from Israeli sources that Hessian representatives have agreed to reassess the security question that lies at the root of this dispute.

The conflict arose when the Economics Ministry, which is responsible for security at Frankfurt airport, ruled that El Al's check-in counters be moved from the general departures floor at the airport to a special hall beneath this area. El Al appealed to an administrative court against this decision, saying that the proposed check-in facility is a security risk.

The authorities in Hesse have argued that all other airlines operating from Frankfurt to Ben-Gurion airport, including West Germany's Lufthansa and Israel's Arkia airlines have had their check-in counters moved to this special hall. They also pointed out that El Al itself operates its Munich check-in facilities in a

separate hall.

Israeli sources counter this by saying that they are unhappy with the Munich and Arkia arrangements and see no reason whatsoever to repeat past mistakes. El Al has explained to the Hessian authorities why they see the proposed move as a security risk but the airline does have difficulty defending its view in public as it is unwilling to disclose security-related arguments openly.

If the conflict is not resolved, then El Al might stop its flights to Frankfurt, a step which could result in the suspension of Lufthansa flights to Israel.

BUT IS the dispute solely concerned with a difference of opinion over the most secure site for El Al check-in counters? The authorities in Hesse say El Al security is their only consideration but some Israelis involved in the conflict doubt this.

They see the Frankfurt removal order as a submission to terrorism in that it spotlights El Al as a potential terrorist target and separates it from

the general public. A German observer says that if El Al is relocated because of this reason, it implies that "there are different grades of innocence among international civil aviation passengers."

In fact, Lufthansa personnel working at counters next to El Al have expressed fears that they could become the accidental victims of a terrorist attack directed against the Israeli airline. For local politicians in Hesse, this is an important issue. El Al, for its part, says the loss of prestige involved in Israel's national airline being moved out of the airport's main hall is of only third-rate importance and is not a decisive issue in its arguments.

At present, according to a German observer, the district government of Hesse is unlikely to make use of its right to close El Al counters in the main hall immediately, as long as constructive talks are being held. This is despite the fact that the Economics Ministry does have the right to order such an immediate closure regardless of the ongoing court proceedings.

IF THE conflict is not resolved, however, the results could be embarrassing both for Hesse and the federal

government in Bonn. A claim that El Al's security is the only consideration behind the proposed move would hardly look credible if a unilateral solution were imposed on El Al against its wishes. It would seem as if the authorities in Hesse were teaching El Al and Israel in general how to ensure its own security.

The discussions between experts from both sides have remained emotion-of-fact as neither want an emotionally-laden row over the issue, as this would inevitably touch upon the special German-Israeli post-Holocaust relationship.

The two sides have now agreed to discuss an alternative approach suggested by El Al, but Israeli sources caution that it is not certain that a solution will be found. Other sources confirm that the discussions are underway but say no specific date can be forecasted for their end.

In Bonn, government sources say there is "some sympathy" for El Al's objections to the original Hesse proposal but these sources added that the West German federal government cannot take sides in this conflict as responsibility for Frankfurt airport security lies with the district government in Hesse.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL:
8.00 Radio News 8.05 Keep Fit 8.15 School Broadcasts 14.00 Radio News 14.05 Keep Fit 14.15 Revolutions in Mexico 15.00 Tau Tau (part 1) 15.25 Revolutions in Mexico 15.30 Tau Tau (part 2) 15.55 Revolutions in Mexico 16.00 It's Your Move 16.05 A Look at Life 16.10 A Look at Life 16.15 A Look at Life 16.20 A Look at Life 16.25 A Look at Life 16.30 A Look at Life 16.35 A Look at Life 16.40 A Look at Life 16.45 A Look at Life 16.50 A Look at Life 16.55 A Look at Life 17.00 A Look at Life 17.05 A Look at Life 17.10 A Look at Life 17.15 A Look at Life 17.20 A Look at Life 17.25 A Look at Life 17.30 A Look at Life 17.35 A Look at Life 17.40 A Look at Life 17.45 A Look at Life 17.50 A Look at Life 17.55 A Look at Life 18.00 A Look at Life 18.05 A Look at Life 18.10 A Look at Life 18.15 A Look at Life 18.20 A Look at Life 18.25 A Look at Life 18.30 A Look at Life 18.35 A Look at Life 18.40 A Look at Life 18.45 A Look at Life 18.50 A Look at Life 18.55 A Look at Life 19.00 A Look at Life 19.05 A 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BASEBALL

Deshaies fans record first eight

NEW YORK (AP). — Houston pitcher Jim Deshaies struck out the first eight batters he faced on Tuesday night, setting a modern Major League record, as he pitched a two-hit shutout to lead the Astros over the Los Angeles Dodgers 4-0.

The victory, coupled with Cincinnati's 6-5 victory over San Francisco, reduced Houston's magic number for clinching the National League West to two.

The Astros now play a two-game series against San Francisco. A victory and a Cincinnati loss to Atlanta would give Houston their first Division title since 1980.

Deshaies, 10-5, struck out only two more after fanning Jose Gonzalez to break the record set by Joe Cowley of the Chicago White Sox earlier this season. Mickey Welch of New York struck out nine to start the game on August 28, 1884.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Mets 9, Cardinals 1

Ray Knight, Keith Hernandez and Darryl Strawberry hit solo home runs, and Bob Ojeda and Jesse Orosco combined on a four-hitter to lead the New York Mets to a 9-1 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Reds 6, Giants 5

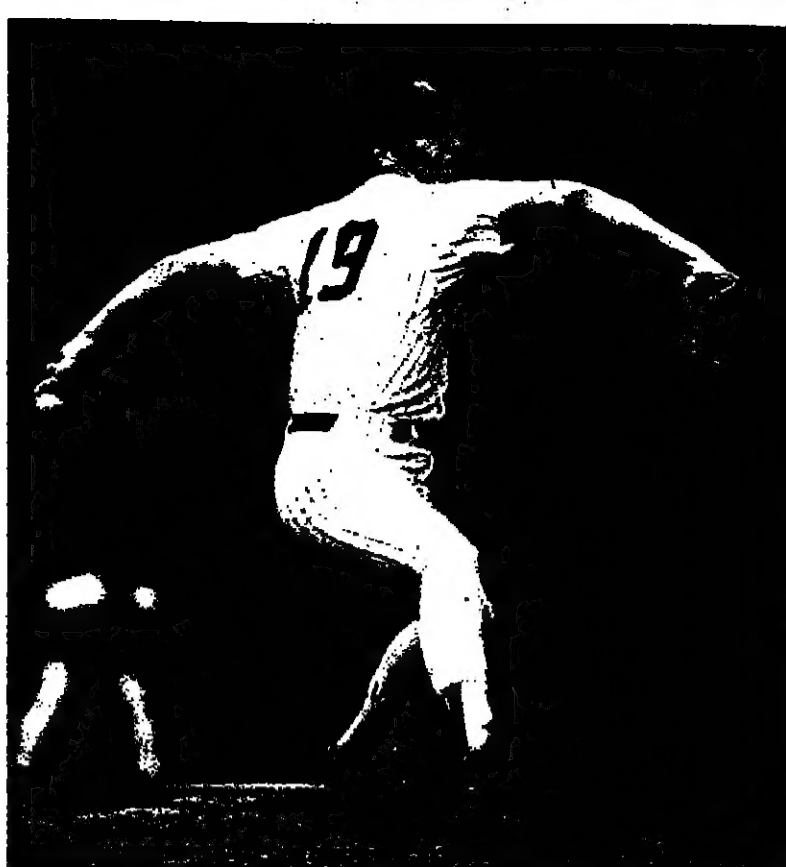
A two-out seventh-inning single by Kurt Stillwell scored Ron Oester with the tie-breaking run to lead the Cincinnati Reds to a 6-5 victory over the San Francisco Giants that left the clubs in a tie for second place in the NL West.

Pirates 6, Phillies 5

Barry Bonds hit a two-run homer to cap a three-run ninth inning that gave the Pittsburgh Pirates, who scored five runs in the last two innings, a 6-5 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies.

Expos 10, Cubs 5

Dennis Martinez and Jim Wohlford hit two-run doubles and Andres Galaraga and Andre Dawson added two-run singles as part of an 18-hit attack, pacing the Montreal Expos to a 10-5 victory over the Chicago Cubs.



HANGING IN. The Yankees' Dave Righetti stayed long enough to pick up a 5-3 win in a ten-inning match against the Baltimore Orioles.

Padres 5, Braves 2

Pinch-hitter Terry Kennedy drove in two runs with a single in the seventh inning to give the San Diego Padres a 5-2 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yankees 5, Orioles 3

New York reliever Dave Righetti failed to convert a save opportunity for the first time in 25 games, but he hung around long enough to pick up the victory in a 5-3, 10-inning decision over the Baltimore Orioles.

A's 4, White Sox 3

Mark McGwire hit a two-run

single in the sixth and Oakland took advantage of three Chicago errors for another run in the inning on Wednesday, leading the A's to their third straight victory, a 4-3 triumph over the Chicago White Sox.

Blue Jays 6, Tigers 3

A home run by Jesse Barfield and a two-run double by Tony Fernandez sparked a four-run Toronto ninth inning as the Blue Jays earned a 6-3 comeback victory over the Detroit Tigers.

Brewers 8, Red Sox 5

Rick Manning hit a three-run homer and Paul Molitor went 3-for-4

with two RBI to boost the Milwaukee Brewers to an 8-5 victory over the American League East-leading Boston Red Sox.

Twins 9, Royals 2

Gary Gaetti hit his 32nd and 33rd home runs and drove in a career-high six runs to lead the Minnesota Twins to a 9-2 victory over the Kansas City Royals, who have lost six of their last seven games.

Indians 5, Angels 2

Pat Tabler doubled home the tie-breaking run in the eighth inning and scored on Brook Jacoby's single as the Cleveland Indians defeated the California Angels 5-2 behind rookie left-hander Greg Swindell's four-hitter.

Rangers 12, Mariners 6

Reuben Sierra hit a two-run homer, Steve Buechele added a solo shot and Darrell Porter scored three runs to lead the Texas Rangers to a 12-6 victory over the Seattle Mariners.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	81	69	.543	0
New York	82	68	.543	0
Toronto	82	68	.543	0
Detroit	70	71	.496	11
Cleveland	71	73	.497	14 1/2
Baltimore	71	80	.470	20
Milwaukee	70	81	.464	21

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	88	64	.583	0
Texas	80	71	.530	8
Oakland	71	81	.467	17 1/2
Kansas City	69	83	.457	19
Chicago	69	83	.457	19
Seattle	66	86	.434	22 1/2
Minnesota	65	85	.433	23 1/2

TUESDAY'S GAMES: Oakland 4, Chicago 3; Toronto 6, Detroit 3; New York 5, Baltimore 3; 10 innings; Minnesota 9, Kansas City 2; Milwaukee 8, Boston 5; Texas 12, Seattle 6; Cleveland 5, California 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	80	72	.526	0
Philadelphia	80	71	.530	0
Montreal	75	75	.500	23 1/2
St. Louis	75	75	.500	24
Chicago	64	87	.424	35
Pittsburgh	61	90	.404	38

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	87	64	.576	0
Cincinnati	77	74	.510	10
San Francisco	77	74	.510	10
Atlanta	70	80	.467	16 1/2
Los Angeles	70	81	.464	17
San Diego	70	81	.464	17

(*tied division title)
TUESDAY'S GAMES: New York 9, St. Louis 1; Montreal 10, Chicago 5; San Diego 5, Atlanta 2; Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 5; Cincinnati 6, San Francisco 5; Houston 4, Los Angeles 8.

Martina in court: He should have had a little more respect

RIVERHEAD, New York (AP). — Tennis star Martina Navratilova says she decided to snatch away a photographer's camera and ruin his film at the 1986 U.S. Open because he refused to stop taking her picture.

"I only became angry after he kept taking photographs," she said to a jury that will decide the merits of a \$2 million countersuit filed by Navratilova.

"I felt he was a photographer I had known a long time and he should have had a little more respect that I didn't want to have pictures taken at that time," the top-ranked woman in tennis testified.

Seitz, of the U.S., claims injuries to his arm requiring surgery and mental and psychological anguish stemming from a September 7, 1982, dispute after Navratilova lost to American Pam Shriver in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open.

Navratilova claims mental and psychological anguish resulted when the photographer allegedly assaulted her by taking her picture. She answered questions calmly as Seitz's lawyer, Marvin Mitchell, called her to the stand as a hostile witness for his case.

She admitted she took Seitz's camera and exposed his film in a

public area of the U.S. Tennis Association's National Tennis Centre in Queens. Navratilova said she did not dislike the photographer as a person, but "I disliked his actions as a photographer."

Navratilova said she was bitterly disappointed because she lost, and that she was ill.

"I was crying and trying to pull myself together," she said. "I was covering up my face with a towel and leaning against a wall so nobody could see me. I was obviously distressed."

Answering questions asked by her attorney, Edward Hard, Navratilova said she suffered from an illness caused by eating improperly cooked meat the day of the incident.

She said, "the illness makes you weak. You just lose your strength and stamina."

She started feeling "weaker and weaker" after winning the first set easily against Pam Shriver, but she eventually lost the match.

From the dressing room

Duvid's goalie headache

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. — David Schweitzer, coach of league champions Hapoel Tel Aviv, has a big headache this week.

The main reason is his goalkeepers. In the off season, Hapoel Tel Aviv signed 24-year-old Giora Antman from Hapoel Haifa because Schweitzer was unhappy with his former National team keeper Aryeh Alter. This week he was even less happy, in fact downright livid, with Antman, who seems to have lost his confidence when under the eyes of his new boss.

On Saturday, on the opening day of the league season, Schweitzer chose Antman for his starting team against Maccabi Jaffa. All was well while Hapoel were leading (2-0 at half time), but in a seven-minute span in the second half, Jaffa drew level at 2-2, and Schweitzer blamed his goalkeeper. He replaced him with 19-year-old Yomtov Tallias, in the 56th minute.

Alter, who was already negotiating a transfer to Maccabi Jaffa, will

surely not be released by the club now. If he passes a fitness test this week, he is likely to be Schweitzer's first pick against Hapoel Beersheba this Saturday. It is Antman who will now be thinking of a move to another team.

Hapoel's second major signing in the off season was veteran striker Miki Ben-Shitrit. He too, was taken off by Schweitzer in the second half after a disappointing first league game. Shitrit replaced him, but Hapoel still lost 2-2, a result that needs more than an aspirin for "David" Schweitzer.

Another coach who was disappointed by what he saw last weekend was National team coach Mihic Miljenko of Yugoslavia. On a short visit to finalize terms of his two national league games, after which his comment was, "I will have much work to do here."

He watched Hapoel Lod play Maccabi Tel Aviv (2-2) and the Netanya derby between Maccabi and Betar (1-0). His main criticism was that the players were immobile when not in possession of the ball.

Naor's good run

TEL AVIV. — Israel's fifth-ranking tennis player Amot Naor has reached the singles quarter-finals for the third consecutive time on the ATP's \$27,500 Belgian satellite circuit.

By reaching the last eight in Zibchele over the weekend, Naor earned himself a place in the Masters event for the 16 players with the best overall record in the four-tournament series. The 19-year-old soldier got as far as the semi-finals in doubles with his British partner Michael Walker and the pair are now on course for a berth in the Masters doubles competition.

In the singles in Zibchele, Naor scored splendid straight-set victories over opponents from Sweden and Australia, before bowing out 2-6, 7-5, 6-1 to top-seeded Grant Connell of Canada.

CRICKET. — The third one-day cricket international between Australia and India was abandoned because of heavy rain yesterday.

The Indian team had made 41 for the loss of Krishnamoorthi Srikanth's wicket when rain forced the players and the umpires to take shelter in the pavilion. More than an hour later, the match was officially abandoned without a result because it was still raining. Earlier, Greg Ritchie dismissed a batsman 75 with the help of three sizes and seven boundaries and helped Australia to score 242 for six in 47 overs.



World ORT Congress Diary



Prime Minister Shimon Peres addressing the convention yesterday. Story on news pages.

(Rahamim Israeli)

The secret of ORT's worldwide appeal



At the ORT exhibition Israel Goralnik, right, explains to the Prime Minister, centre, a model robot built by students.

(Rahamim Israeli)

ORT has about 350,000 active supporters worldwide, the director of ORT, Israel Goralnik said yesterday, as he was discussing the special appeal ORT has for Jews all over the world. In trying to explain this appeal he harked back to the origins of the organization in Czarist Russia in 1880.

ORT's purpose was strictly utilitarian. It had only a general Jewish orientation and was neither religious nor Zionist, even in subsequent decades. It was designed to help the Jewish masses become self-sufficient through agricultural or artisan skills. On this limited, down-to-earth, utilitarian basis the organization has flourished for 106 years. "There is no highfalutin philosophy and the ORT story would make a fascinating subject for research," he said.

ORT shed its earlier Bundist affiliation and retained a general Jewish orientation. Although it does not stress aliyah, Israel is today the centre of its worldwide activities. Jews everywhere who are looking for identity can find it in ORT, Goralnik said.

He added that on a recent trip to chapters in U.S. cities he was almost startled by the intensity of loyalty displayed by members. This is how with the help of parlour meetings the project for the ORT Braude International Institute for Technology, at Carmiel was started in 1980.

The sum of \$10 million for the first

stage of construction has already been raised. It now remains for another \$10m. to be contributed to complete the project.

The school is based on the concept of a Science and Industry City, located in Region 2,000 of the Galilee. Plans call for 300 practical engineering students from overseas to attend the school eventually, in addition to a similar number of Israelis.

In reply to a question Goralnik said that "we have thought about an ORT university, there is no contradiction with our philosophy. I am in any case calling for 15 years of education for every youngster."

Returning to the organization of ORT Goralnik said that chapters of Women's ORT play an important role. A congress of Women's ORT in Miami last year attracted 1,400 delegates. "The women wield a tremendous influence," he said.

The ORT World Union is the umbrella organization. At its titular head stands the ORT president, the office to which Prof. Ephraim Katzir was elected at this convention. Actual practical control is exercised by director-general Joseph Harmatz, at headquarters in London, who works under the supervision of the international directorate. Under Harmatz are individual national directors, who are also supervised by the presidents of national organizations. Officers are elected at congresses every six years.

The army appreciates ORT grads

THE CHIEF of General Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy, said that Israel must not only maintain its educational edge over its Arab neighbours but widen the gap. "We continue facing the challenge of technology — the battlefield of the future."

He was speaking at the ORT School of Engineering in Jerusalem on Tuesday evening to delegates of the ORT convention.

To stay ahead of our enemies educationally, he said, we need the backing of diaspora Jewry. "I am proud of the good relations between the Israel Defence Forces and ORT."

Levy disclosed that the IDF is now considering a proposal by ORT Israel director Israel Goralnik to grant ORT engineering students additional deferment of their army service so that they can complete their studies — and be more valuable soldiers later on. He stressed, however, that even highly trained specialists have to train first in IDF field units in order to absorb the army spirit.

ORT Israel has about 63,000 students in its schools in Israel and some 10,000 graduates are joining the army for their compulsory service this year. Goralnik told the audience. He said that in its local schools ORT employs 4,650 teachers and administrators. The School of Engineering is now training its first class of 50 academic teachers, he added.

The atmosphere in the high-ceilinged interior amphitheatre of the Engineering School seemed to bear him out. The audience seemed to catch the exuberant spirit of the members of the Kiryat Tivon brass orchestra, under the baton of Ronnie Kessel, which delighted them with a medley of popular tunes.

Many of the delegates had every right to feel exhausted after a long day of touring ORT installations in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv or in Carmiel. It took real grit, especially for those who had left at 7 in the morning and returned only at 6.30 p.m. from the long trip to the Galilee, to appear again fresh and full of enthusiasm at the Engineering School. Yet that is exactly what they did.

Those no longer young in years made up for this with a remarkably youthful spirit. That palpable spirit, noticeable even to a casual observer, seems particular to members of the ORT international family. Perhaps some of the youthfulness of the students, for whom the delegates work so faithfully, rubs off on them in return.

The 16 members of the ORT Givat Ram dance ensemble further delighted the audience and made them forget the hard wooden seats they were sitting on.

The elan and esprit of the youngsters just seemed to infect the audience. People tapped their feet and clapped their hands. Most of them must have watched similar performances by other groups on previous visits here, but this seemed to be special — these were "their" youngsters.



Rav-Aluf Moshe Levy (Israel)

recruited by a shaliach in 1967; ORT attracted me because its way was new to me," said the third-generation South African.

Goldstone, 47, was the youngest judge when he was appointed to the Supreme Court of South Africa seven years ago.

When "the emergency" was declared in South Africa last June, President P.W. Botha asked for judges to be given time off to enable them to visit the prisons. Goldstone was the judge chosen for this duty in the Transvaal. For the last four months he has devoted about three quarters of his time to this duty. "I have visited every prisoner in the province, some of them twice," he said. "While most of the prisoners are black, 95 per cent of them were sentenced for regular, rather than political crimes. Goldstone is the national chairman of the Prisoner Rehabilitation Society."

Goldstone recalled that during an exchange visit stay at the State Department in Washington, he was told that its officials sometimes called on ORT for guidance on educational problems. He said that when he meets fellow ORT members on his travels, he feels as if meeting a member of his family or his club.

Judge Goldstone tells about an unusual ORT bureau

An unusual ORT enterprise is a bureau that helps artisans and others who want to go into business for themselves with technical and administrative advice. The office is even more unusual in that most of the

people turning to it are blacks, and that it is located in a country — South Africa — where ORT does not have a school of its own. (Of course, South Africa has a very strong and generous ORT organization, which recently introduced a computer literacy course at the Jewish day-school in Johannesburg.)

The advisory officer in Johannesburg is operated with the assistance of the Jewish Board of Deputies. Judge Richard J. Goldstone said yesterday at the ORT convention here. He added that ORT researched the project and that its staffers and outside experts give their advice free. "We encourage people to set up their own business. If a man wants to open a welding shop, for instance, our guidance may be crucial to his success."

Judge Goldstone has been involved with ORT for 20 years, eight of them as national president. He is also one of three honorary life-presidents of ORT South Africa and serves on the world executive. "I was



Richard J. Goldstone (Israel)

SPORTOTO

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. — No punter managed to mark all 14 results correctly last week, so there will be a bumper payout of at least NIS 600,000 for first prize this week. All National League games, plus six Second Division games, are featured on the coupon.

TIPS

	Single	Parimutuel
Mac. Yavne v Hap. K. Sava	2	X2
Hap. TA v Beersheba	1	1
Mac. TA v Mac. Jaffa	1	1
Mac. Netanya v Hap. Lod	1	1
Hap. PT v Bet. Netanya	2	X2
Mac. PT v Bet. TA	X	X2
Bet. Yehuda v Shimonon	1	1
Mac. Beita v Bet. PT	1	1X
Bet. Netanya v Hap. Beita	2	2
Hap. JTL v Hap. Acra	X	X
R. Anzider v Hap. Tiberias	2	1
Hakozach v Shimonon	1	1X2
Hap. Dimona v Hap. RG	2	2
Hap. Yehud v Hap. Bet Shean	1	1

ENGLISH SOCCER

Thatcher backs Luton

LUTON. — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has stepped into the row over Luton Town's expulsion from the English League Cup.

Luton were expelled from the competition for refusing to abandon a pioneering ban on away fans at their stadium for the second round, first leg tie against Fourth Division Cardiff City due to have been played last night.

Luton's membership scheme for home fans only is a policy recommended by Thatcher as a way of preventing hooliganism, violence and crowd disorder at English soccer grounds.

Mrs. Thatcher said she was "deeply concerned" at the Football League's decision to kick the first division club out of the competition for refusing to allocate tickets to Cardiff for their second round tie.

Her intervention followed an appeal from club officials, and angry protests from other politicians.

Mrs. Thatcher had discussed the

problem of reconciling competition rules with Luton's efforts to stamp out hooliganism by banning away fans from their Kenilworth Road ground when she first met football authorities in July.

A statement from her office said, "It is for the football authorities to sort out problems arising from the competition rules, but the Prime Minister is clear that making grounds safe from hooligans must be top priority."

Luton's board will meet today to decide whether to appeal against the expulsion, and their players have approached the Professional Footballers' Association about taking the League to court for restraint of trade.

In the meantime, they are preparing a case to prevent their expulsion from the Football Association Cup.

The league's secretary Graham Kelly remained adamant that Luton should adhere to the regulations of the Cup competition which require home clubs to offer 25 per cent of all advance tickets to the visiting club.

SPORTSLETTER

Hank Greenberg's obstacle

To The Sports Editor

Sir. — It was with great sadness that I read of the death of two Jewish athletes, both superstars in their field. I had the good fortune of knowing Hank Greenberg fairly well, having spent two weeks with him in Miami Beach prior to the opening of spring training at Flamingo Park. Working out with a Major League ballclub the opening two days of training was a thrill I shall never forget.

The article correctly reports Greenberg as having hit 58 home runs one season (1938) for the Detroit Tigers) and with five remaining games, failing to break or tie Babe Ruth's record 60. The interesting part of this story — which I may point out was fairly common knowledge then — I would like to relate at this time.

With five remaining games and an average of four at-bats per game,

Greenberg should have had 20 opportunities to accomplish this feat, but alas it wasn't to be.

Hank never had a good pitch to swing at in those 20 appearances at the plate. He was either deliberately walked or given bad outside pitches to swing at. I don't believe a pitch over the plate was thrown to him. It seems a Jewish ballplayer wasn't going to be the one to break Babe Ruth's record. The pitchers of the American League would see to that.

I'd like to commend The Jerusalem Post for its great sports coverage, particularly of baseball. An avid fan just has to know all the statistics — who is leading in every aspect of the game. I had almost forgotten all this in my 11 years in Israel, when suddenly The Post was providing this information.

I trust The Post will see fit to continue its excellent coverage.

Jerusalem. SOL DEUTSCH

A consensus develops

Unshackling business

The most encouraging thing about the Israel economy in the second half of 1986 is that it is possible to talk about fundamental reforms without sounding totally unrealistic or wildly naive.

The most important change, however, has been in the way people regard the economy. The intellectual climate has become quite different to that which existed 10 or 15 years ago. There now exists a very broad consensus among economists, whether from academic or business, senior civil servants, many industrialists, bankers and even a growing number of politicians. They share the view that the government's domination of the economy, and the politicization and inefficiency that it has brought about, has thwarted all the attempts to tackle the structural problems that emerged 15-20 years ago.

This climate obviously parallels changes in other Western countries. But even the overt comparison with "other Western countries" cannot be taken at face value. There ought, on the surface, to be no basis for Israel's *chutpah* in measuring itself in terms of the mature Western European and North American economies. It ought to be able to say, that after less than 40 years, its state of development is not yet comparable to that of "advanced" economies. Yet the opposite has happened.

It is an unquestioned feature of Israeli socio-political and economic life that the standards of measurement are those of the First World. Unfortunately much of its economy has been shackled with Eastern European-style bureaucracy akin to the Second World, while its performance has declined to the level of the Third World standards, as corruption has been added to market distortion. Israel's determination to match the First World has given rise to more heartache and disappointment than to satisfaction. But both the cause and aim of these self-imposed standards are grounds for hope, rather than despair.

The reason why Israelis measure themselves against economies far richer, more sophisticated and more experienced than their own is because, at the individual level, they are convinced that that is their alternative. The Israeli economy is wide open, to trade, to the movement of people and, despite government harassment, to capital flows as well. The average Israeli therefore does not think of the Punjabi wheat-farmers or Taiwanese factory-employees as his role models, although these people have achieved phenomenal success in a time-span paralleling Israel's independence.

What the future holds — 3
By Pinhas Landau



Brokers at the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange: The trend is towards leaving investment decisions to the private sector. (Ippa)

He thinks, instead, of New York, Los Angeles, London and Paris, where he has relatives and friends and where he assumes he could relocate himself if he desired. Their jobs, opportunities and standards of living, are his alternatives and hence his basis of comparison for the Israeli economy as a whole, and his own circumstances in particular.

This aim, to be like the advanced economies, is a two-edged sword. If it is thwarted, it must cause disillusionment, and this has indeed shown up in the flight of capital abroad and in emigration. However, if accommodated, the trend will reverse itself: both funds and people from the Diaspora will flow to Israel instead of away from it.

The problems involved in realizing this aim, however, have been considerable, both in terms of out-moded political ideologies, and in terms of powerful interests in the economy, civil service and elsewhere, that have waxed fat as the general welfare has waned. These will be considered in the following article, but what is powering the reform movement in Israel, and why its bandwagon is now rolling, is the growing acceptance of a cruel reality: If the economy cannot be made to perform along the lines of a fully developed country, those who seek that standard will move away and those who have it will not come.

Thus, the rationale for reform is that the Israeli economy cannot sur-

vive if it is cut off from the rest of the world, and cannot compete with the rest of the world if it pretends that it can write its own rules and ignore the overriding international trends. These all point in one direction — to the fact that all national economies are losing their uniqueness and boundaries are being broken down, primarily by gigantic flows of capital across the face of the globe. The concept of the "global capital market," based on the immediate availability of information everywhere through computer networks plugged into vast data banks, is now approaching reality and is forcing extraordinary changes on countries and markets round the world. Two examples will suffice: staid British bankers and stockbrokers are being forced to shape up to competitive pressures from American and Japanese rivals as the London markets open themselves up. The alternative to maintaining the quiet, clubby atmosphere in the City would reduce it to a backwater in the financial world. Even the vaunted Swiss banking secrecy laws are being altered to allow that country to keep its old pre-eminence as a financial centre. In short, if you do not step smartly today, you will quickly be left behind.

What will happen to those who are, in fact, left behind? The truth is that nobody knows, but the great fear — and it seems far from unfounded — is that a country with no access to the world capital markets will be left to moulder quietly away. That explains why countries from Greece to New Zealand are engaged in sweeping out the cobwebs from their decrepit systems in an attempt to climb on the bandwagon. Israel, for the better or worse, is another such small country having to do the same thing.

That, in turn, explains why the reforming activity so far is so strongly concentrated in the capital market. Not only was the extent of government control greater there than almost anywhere else, but the urgency to change things because of external pressures is most intense. These changes, in banking, the share and bond markets, mutual fund, pension and provident investments, and a host of other areas, will probably continue for several years, and their effects will be felt for much longer. The reason why they have become an area of widespread agreement, in outline if not in detail, is because the degree of freedom for Israeli economic policy-makers is limited to exactly that — sorting out the details, not establishing the principles. The rules are determined globally, and those who want to play must accept them or drop out.

THE TAX BURDEN/Jeff Broide

Steering clear of high taxes

The expenses involved in operating a motor vehicle used for the purpose of producing income, other than a salary, are deductible for income tax purposes. The accompanying table details the conditions under which such expenses can be deducted. Some definitions, however, are in order to get full use of the table.

For tax purposes, a private vehicle is one designed for passengers only and is used for personal as well as business purposes. It includes certain luxury cars, as well as jeeps.

A commercial vehicle has designated space for goods separated by a partition from the passenger compartment and whose weight does not exceed 2,000 kilograms. It also includes vehicles for personal and business use produced locally before 1976, certain jeeps and tourist vehicles. A supply and service vehicle is a commercial vehicle except that it prominently displays the name of the business for which it is used and is used primarily for commercial purposes.

Fixed expenses include licensing, property taxes and levies, insurance, depreciation and rental fees. Variable expenses include gasoline, oil and repair expenses.

A refund of car expenses to an employee is liable to tax in his hands and may not be deducted under the provisions governing motor-vehicle expenses. However, they may be deducted together with salaries and related payments.

Motor vehicle expenses may be deducted according to the accompanying table, provided that a proper travel journal has been kept, detailing the meter reading at the beginning of each month, particulars of business trips and dates, destination and number of kilometres travelled. However, on a vehicle owned by the taxpayer he may deduct 25 per cent of variable expenses, even if he does not keep a journal.

The income tax law requires provisional tax payments on certain non-deductible expenses (including motor vehicle expenses) from partnerships and corporations. These amounts may be set off against the

DEDUCTING VEHICLE EXPENSES

Type of Vehicle	Ownership	Fixed	Annual Deductible Expenses	Other Particulars
Private	Self-owned	Total business km. exceeding 36,000 km. divided by total km. travelled	Multiply variable expense per km. by total "business" km. travelled less 4,800 km. or by the total km. travelled less 9,000 km., whichever is the lower.	The taxpayer may elect to make a declaration that business travel accounted for more than half the km. travelled, in which case 25% of variable expenses only may be deducted (and no fixed expenses).
Private	Employer (for use of employee)	Total business km. exceeding 36,000 km. divided by total km. travelled	1. The value of ("fringe benefits") vehicle as added to the salary for income tax purposes (as per special tables). 2. If distance travelled is less than 9,000 km., no additional amount will be deductible. If distance travelled exceeds 9,000 km., then amount calculated by multiplying "business" km. travelled in excess of 9,000 km. by the variable expense per kilometre.	
Commercial	Self-owned	All the costs	Amount obtained by multiplying the per km. variable cost by the number of km. exceeding 9,000 km.	Where a deduction is made as above, then too 25% of the variable expenses only will be deductible.
Commercial	Employer (available for use of employee)	All expenses	1. The value of ("fringe benefits") vehicle as added to the salary for income tax purposes (as per special tables). 2. Amount calculated by multiplying variable cost per km. by number of "business" km. exceeding 9,000 km.	
Supply & Service	Self-owned	All expenses	The amount calculated by multiplying the variable cost per km. by number of km. exceeding 4,800 km.	Where a declaration is made as above, then 25% of the variable expenses only are deductible.
Supply & Service	Employer (available for use of employee)	All expenses	1. The value of ("fringe benefits") vehicle as added to the salary for income tax purposes (as per special tables). 2. Amount calculated by multiplying the variable cost per km. by the number of km. exceeding 4,800 km.	

tax liability at the year end but are not refundable in the case of losses but rather carried forward to the next tax year. The payment is 50 per cent of such non-deductible expenses for companies, partnerships and other bodies, and 100 per cent for non-profit institutions.

The value added tax paid on purchase of a private vehicle (but not a commercial nor service and supply vehicle) may not be set off for VAT purposes. However, the VAT paid on car-rental payments, where the

rental period does not exceed three months in any 18-month period, or in the case of certain car dealers, driving teachers and vehicle-hire businesses, may be set off against the VAT payable.

The VAT on motor vehicle expenditure (petrol, repairs, maintenance) may be set off where the VAT authorities have, in the particular case, determined the percentage deductible, in which case the ratio is fixed. Where the amount has not been fixed and the vehicle is used

mainly for purposes of the business or trade, then two-thirds of the VAT paid on such expenses may be set off. However, where the main use of the vehicle is private and the VAT authorities have not determined the percentage deductible, then one-quarter of the VAT paid may be set off.

The writer is a certified public accountant (Israel). Questions may be addressed to him c/o The Jerusalem Post.

Sterling gets caught in the crossfire

GLENEAGLES, Scotland (Reuters). — Instability on world foreign exchange markets, where sterling last week plunged against most major currencies, could disrupt the economic strategy of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — the last thing she needs with a general election not far off.

Economic analysts said the sharp decline of sterling, which was being dragged lower by a weak dollar, threatened to force the British government to raise interest rates to halt the slide.

Higher interest rates normally bolster a currency and could help the sagging pound which has slipped with the dollar — now at five-year lows against the West German mark.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, discussed ways of stabilising currency markets at a weekend meeting of European Community finance ministers and central bank chiefs at this Scottish resort and decided to appeal to the U.S. to help calm the situation.

With Britain's ruling Conservative Party due to meet early next month in what most commentators expect

will be its last annual conference before an election, raising interest rates would be the least desirable of policies for Lawson.

But after the pound traded at an all-time low of 2.93 Deutsch-marks at one point on Thursday amid British press talk of a sterling crisis, foreign-exchange dealers said he may be left with no choice in the next few days. In the meantime, the Bank of England intervened in foreign-exchange markets to shore up the pound to 2.9660 marks by yesterday's close despite the record trade and current account deficits announced yesterday (see story on page 9).

Raising interest rates would increase mortgage costs for millions of house owners, who form a large part of Thatcher's supporters. It would also dent her hopes of reducing unemployment, which is still stuck at 13 per cent of the work-force.

Thatcher does not have to call an election until mid-1988, but most analysts believe she will do so some time next year.

Opinion polls, which currently put the opposition Labour Party comfortably ahead of the Conservatives,

have consistently identified unemployment as the main issue worrying voters.

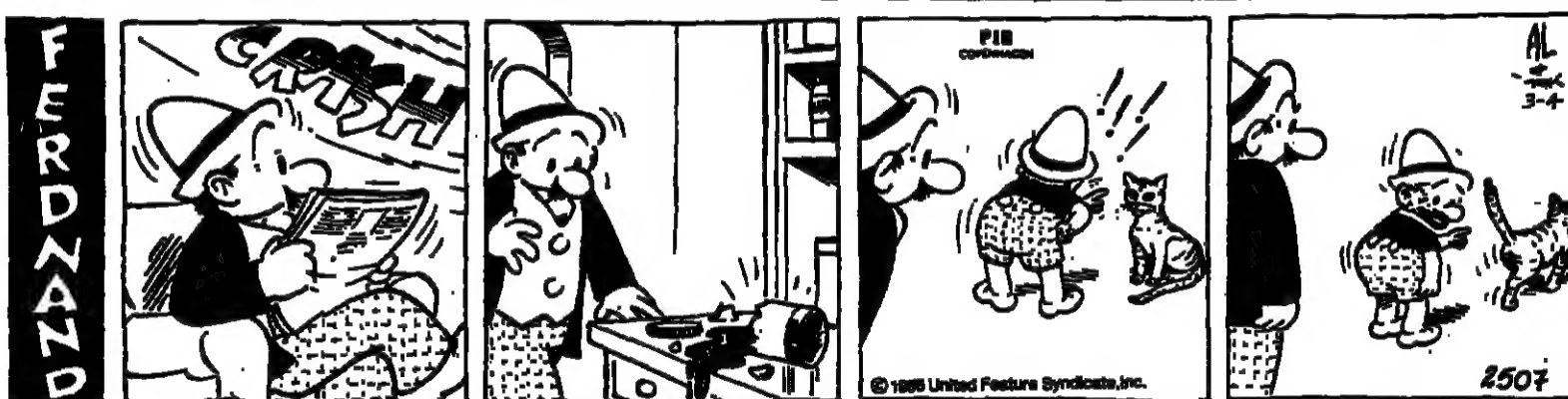
The latest unemployment figures, released last week, showed the number of jobless almost static at 3.2 million but revealed a substantial increase in job vacancies, a statistic immediately seized on by government spokesmen as a hopeful sign.

But raising interest rates would certainly dampen any such optimism, by making investment and borrowing more expensive.

Ironically, the pressure on sterling came as a result of factors almost entirely unconnected with Britain.

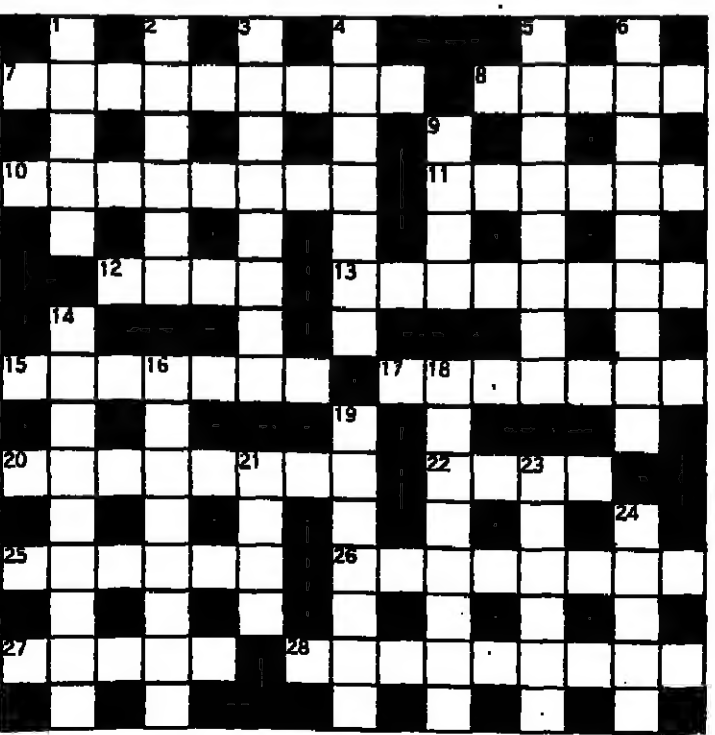
The British currency was, in the words of *The Times* Economics Editor Kenneth Flett, "caught in the crossfire of a war of words between the financial superpowers — West Germany and Japan on the one hand and the U.S. on the other."

Washington wants the West Germans and Japanese to cut their interest rates and boost their economies, hoping that such a move would create opportunities for its exporters and ease the growing U.S. trade deficit.



ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- What Oberon had to pay for Titania's wedding-ring (5,4)
 - Creature that produces howls of laughter (5)
 - Alfred the Great as a literary figure (8)
 - Vehicle specifically designed for the backseat driver (6)
 - A half-built house? (4)
 - Making a song about a duck on the fiddle? (8)
 - It has to run fast to beat the favourite (7)
 - Full of humanity (7)
 - Played a prominent part in resisting a sit-in? (5,3)
 - A team neither top nor bottom (4)
 - Rent-free (6)
 - The way things are put in graphs, possibly (8)
 - Go all out for computer language (5)
 - Driving at speed with one's hat on? (2,3,4)
- DOWN**
- South African lark? (5)
 - Thick-skinned royal house (6)
 - Handy piece of equipment for the hard-boiled cook (3-5)
 - Is perturbed by Nell's complaint? (7)
 - Biding one's time on a futon, maybe (5,3)
 - Peace-keeping organisation set up without justification? (9)
 - Love-torn female destined to go on foot (4)
 - I catch up while going round for Sudanese currency (5,4)
 - The diplomatic etiquette of the colonel's publicity man? (8)
 - Part of a factory in which no work gets done (4-4)
 - Fixed allowance I'd spent recklessly (7)
 - Has upset the War Office over Nova Scotia (4)
 - Just what the doctor ordered (6)
 - Early type of computer for which I outwardly stick up? (5)



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10 Surviving trace

11 Taut

12 Maxim

13 Perceive

15 Unlikely

17 Lariat

19 Mass meeting

20 Christmas

22 Arranged beforehand

27 Commerce

28 Examine accounts

30 Honest

31 Slightly derogatory

32 Worship

DOWN

2 Abate

3 Ardent

5 Water-lily

6 Widespread

7 Chief

8 Backless seat

9 Cut

14 Cowshed

16 Departed

18 Porcine

19 Changed

21 Spindrift

23 Smell

24 Pier

26 Eminent

28 Indignation

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Sharing the profits

We all know that there are a lot of things that need putting right in the Israeli share market. Everyone has his own favorite, but Yossi Nitzani, the bourse boss, spelled out in a recent interview with *The Jerusalem Post* what he considers the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange's two most acute problems caused by listed companies and their behaviour toward their shareholders. (The full interview will appear in tomorrow's paper.)

These were, he said, the question of differential voting rights for various classes of shares — which allows companies to issue a large proportion of their capital to the public while the original owners keep the great bulk of voting control — and the matter of paying cash dividends.

Israeli companies do not pay them, as a rule, and investors do not expect them. The whole game is played in terms of capital gains, and this is one of the reasons for the speculative nature of the share market. It must be pointed out that this also has been against the inflationary background of the boom years on the exchange, which created a reality that cash dividends were indeed unimportant from the investor's point of view. Furthermore, companies that did not really know whether they were making profits or losses, because their accounting was in such a mess — with nominal, inflation-adjusted, dollar-translated and income-tax-rules oriented accounts all competing to drown executives in conflicting figures. They were understandably reluctant to distribute profits to shareholders.

Some companies maintained an honourable tradition of cash dividends down the years — Teva Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Dead Sea Works Ltd. are two examples. But they were by far the exceptions.

What exactly can be done about this, or how to realize Nitzani's aim of finding some kind of incentive to persuade companies to distribute their profits, is a complicated issue. But, by a curious coincidence, the very next day a major company announced that it was joining the ranks of the dividend-payers.

Elbit Computers Ltd. is a profitable company, of that there is no doubt. The fact that it has been forced to pay income tax on its profits has caused a reduction in its profitability, namely, so that for the first quarter of its current business year, ending June 30, net profit slipped from \$4.5 million to \$3.3m... although gross profits were unchanged. Sales, too, have suffered the slowdown in defence-ministry orders, mainly by dint of increased overseas sales. The order books are still full, with a steady \$250m backlog waiting to be filled. For all these reasons, there is no reason why Elbit should not pay its shareholders a cut of its profits.

What the company announced, in fact, was a special, one-time, dividend of 75 cents per share, payable next month, and a commitment to pay regular quarterly dividends, at a yet-to-be-determined rate, from next April. These will obviously depend on the state of the company's business at that time. This is all fair enough, as far as it goes.

It, meaning the dividend, goes a long way, because it represents \$10m. in cash. Of this, 66 per cent goes to the dominant shareholder in Elbit, its founder and parent Elron Electronics Industries Ltd. It so happens that Elron can make good use of \$6.6m. in cash right now because the Elscint Ltd. capital restructuring is going ahead and Elron is committed to coughing up \$20m. of new money for its delinquent offspring. However, the suspicion that the whole exercise is aimed at that end, is unfounded.

Elron Chairman Uzia Galil dismisses it out of hand, of course, but he makes two very valid points in the process. One is that every major defence electronics firm in the U.S. pays a regular dividend, so Elbit's interests in bolstering its appeal to investors dictates that it does so too. Second, Elron was always careful to use its influence in its subsidiaries and affiliates in their interests, rather than its own. With its image tarnished from the Elscint debacle, it is all the more careful to do so. The fact that Elbit has profits to distribute, that it makes sense for it to do so, and that Elron could do with the money, represent a congruence, rather than a conflict, of interests.

The possibility is always there that the parent or major shareholder of a public company will use its position to extract a larger dividend than is good for the paying company. But Nitzani's basic premise is all too true in today's market: We need more companies distributing profits to all their shareholders.

Deal signed through middlemen at Agritech

Chinese buy Israeli equipment

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Although no Chinese delegation was officially reported to be attending Agritech this week, a Peking agricultural institute signed a contract with an unnamed Israeli company to set up a model irrigated farm in China, Rafi Glick, head of the Export Institute's Agriculture Centre told a press conference yesterday.

The Chinese deal was one of several reported between Israeli concerns and countries that do not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel. Agreements had been signed or were in an advanced state of negotiation with representatives from Jordan, Morocco, Malaysia, Indonesia, Hungary and Bulgaria, among others, said Rami Gutt, director of the Export Institute.

With one more day left till closing, Gutt said attendance at Agritech by foreigners had been far greater than anticipated, with an especially large group of 700 from Spain and 150 from southern Lebanon. All told, there were visitors from 106 countries.

"We were expecting about 2,000 foreign guests to the fair," he said. "Instead, over 4,000 have appeared."

Glick said the contract with China's National Institute of Agricultural Research, which he estimated to be worth \$500,000, was reached with a Singapore firm representing the Chinese. He said the Israeli equipment would be used to irrigate a 20-dunam demonstration plot and added that the accord was likely to lead to other purchases by the Chinese.

In addition, Bulgaria ordered a

million dollars in agricultural chemicals and pesticides, while Hungary purchased \$500,000 of veterinary products and Poland \$100,000 worth.

Other major orders included a \$2m. contract by an Italian buyer for automated egg-collection systems manufactured by Kibbutz Mishmar Ha'emek's Tama Plastic Industries, and another \$500,000 order for synthetic twine. A group of Jordanian farmers ordered \$2m. worth of equipment via a trading house in Jenin, which is reportedly planning to expand operations to meet the new business.

Kibbutz Hatzetim's Netafim plant won a long-term contract with a Spanish company for drip-irrigation equipment, receiving its first million-dollar order under the accord.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Record British trade deficit batters pound

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain yesterday reported an August trade deficit that was its worst for any month on record, and sterling promptly skidded on world currency markets before the Bank of England intervened again to support it.

The scale of the deficit, announced by the Trade and Industry Department, was a surprise and it undermined government forecasts that, for the whole of 1986, the nation would show a current account surplus of \$5 billion.

The seasonally-adjusted visible trade deficit rose to a record \$2.1b. in August from \$851 million in July. The deficit on the current account was put at a record \$1.2b.

The Bank of England bought sterling against the dollar and the Deutschmark after the pound slipped to a quoted low of \$1.4465 on news of the deficit.

A LAST-MINUTE RUSH for shares in TSB Group PLC, a bank going public for the first time, occurred Wednesday as some media reports predicted they would quickly double from their offering price.

Mounted police were put on alert in London's financial district and crowd-control barriers were erected around some bank offices to guard against possible disturbances before the offer closed this morning. But no trouble was reported in the final rush as people in block-long lines put in their applications.

TBS, formerly Trustee Savings Bank, offered 1.5 billion shares at the equivalent of \$1.45 each. Investors had to apply for at least 400 shares but had to pay only half the value of the shares, with the other half payable next September.

LIBYA'S SURPRISE DECISION to sell its stake in Italian car maker Fiat means a boost for the profits and prestige of Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's biggest.

The bank, whose influence is already felt in every corner of the West German economy, pulled off its latest spectacular coup by winning a mandate to sell shares from the 15 per cent Libyan stake to investors worldwide.

The Libyans agreed to sell their holdings, worth \$3.1 billion, to the Agnelli family, which controls the Turin-based car maker. Fiat in turn mandated Deutsche Bank to place some \$2.1b. of the total shares with international investors.

AN EARLY DECLINE in unemployment in Western industrialized nations is unlikely, and major change in their economies may be needed to cut the jobless totals, the organization of Economic Cooperation and Development said yesterday.

"There are no magic remedies for lowering unemployment," the 24-nation economic policy think-tank said. Even after four years of the present economic recovery, up to 31 million were unemployed in the OECD area — three times the 1973 number.

"Major changes in institutions may be required, together with a willingness to rethink traditional attitudes to work, leisure, pay and working conditions," the OECD added in an annual report on unemployment.

JAPAN IS READY to provide \$1 billion in loans to Mexico as part of an international effort to help it overcome a huge external debt, the Finance Ministry said in Tokyo yesterday.

The Japanese Export-Import Bank would be used to build an oil pipeline to the Pacific coast, a steel plant and to finance a plan to help develop exports, an official said.

Bank Leumi to hold its first loan auction

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter
Bank Leumi yesterday announced its first-ever credit auction, in which it will offer NIS 15 million of loans for six-month repayment periods to those offering the highest rate of interest.

Applications for loans, which are available in multiples of NIS100,000 and at a minimum rate of interest of 28 per cent per annum, will be available at Leumi's branches, starting today and until October 10. The programme is designed to attract the interest of small and medium-sized businesses.

Leumi said the offer marks

another step in its campaign to accustom its clients, and the banking system as a whole, to fixed-interest loans for increasing longer terms, as economic stability takes root. The bank's existing offer of fixed-interest loans and deposits for periods of six-months to one year, has attracted NIS30m. in borrowings since its introduction several weeks ago.

The concept of a credit auction was devised by First International Bank several years ago and has since been copied overseas as a useful method for banks to lend out surplus funds that it would otherwise make little or no profit on.

'CPAs to play growing financial role'

By GREER FAY CASMAN
Brokers' services may one day very well be provided by accounting firms, George L. Bernstein, chairman of Horwath and Horwath International, a network of independent accounting and management consultant firms said yesterday.

Addressing HHI's annual meeting at the Jerusalem Hilton Hotel, Bernstein said he foresaw a stronger role for certified public accountants in mergers and acquisitions both domestically and across national borders.

Most major accounting firms have expanded and diversified their services beyond their traditional roles of auditing, Bernstein said. Today accountants were utilizing their skills to provide financial information, in particular personal financial counselling.

Accounting firms now offer,

among other things, strategic planning services, human resource and organizational development consulting, actuarial and employee benefits consulting, appraisal services, productivity-improvement studies and real estate consulting. The accounting profession has been involved in computer consulting for many years, he added.

Delegates, in teams of eight to 10 people visited 20 high technology companies in Jerusalem, Rehovot, Tel Aviv, Petah Tikva and Herzliya Pituah, where they held frank discussions, about the problems facing firms and discussed management strategy, finance, product capabilities and their marketing.

HHI was launched nearly 30 years ago by the New York based firm of Horwath and Horwath, which had special expertise in leisure industries — tourism, hotels and restaurants.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Potato and carrot prices up sharply

TEL AVIV. — Potato and carrot supplies continued to dwindle yesterday as the farmers strike went into its fourth day. In most of the supermarkets, potatoes and carrots have disappeared from the shelves, while in groceries and in the open markets prices for a kilogramme of either vegetable has shot up to NIS 1.50, nearly double the authorized price.

The heads of the Vegetable Growers Union met with officials of the Finance Ministry yesterday in an effort to reach an agreement on farmers' demand that they be paid 80 agorot a kilo instead of 66 agorot.

NECA CHEMICALS LTD. said yesterday that it had sold the Petah Tikva site where its plant is located for \$1.5 million in cash to Bank Barclays Discount and Bank Leumi. In addition to reducing its debt, which was mainly short-term, through the sale, Necca said it would get a \$900,000 credit line from the two banks. It said it would net \$700,000 after taxes from the sale.

The banks in turn will rent the property and buildings back to Necca for a 10-year period for \$22,000 a month.

TOURISM GRANTS, totalling NIS 2.5 million, were approved by the Tourism Ministry's investment at its last meeting, the ministry reported.

Mifalei Nofek Hamat Gedder, which operates hot baths, received NIS 67,896; Tel Aviv's Ma'anot Davir Hotel, NIS 223,008; Eilat Sport Hotel, NIS 342,900; Netanya Club Hotel, NIS 890,364; and Mifrat Amnon, a holiday village on the Kinneret, NIS 2.02 million.

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pekam 7-Day	Pekam 30-Day
LEUMI	24.9	7-17.28%	8-17.50%	8-18.25%
HAPOALIM	28.8	8-15%	10-15.50%	12-15.50%
DISCOUNT	21.9	8-17%	8-17%	8-17.50%
MIZRAH	8.5	8-16%	8-15%	8-17%
FIRST INTL	23.7	6-15%	7-17%	8-17%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pekam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 99 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5,500	5,500	5,750
STG (100,000 pounds)	8,875	9,000	9,250
DMK (100,000 marks)	3,750	3,750	3,875
SFR (50,000 francs)	3,500	3,500	3,500
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3,500	3,575	3,250

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (September 24)

	CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS	BANKNOTES	Rep. Rate
	Buy	Sell	
Currency basket	1,481.0	1,489.0	1,482.2
U.S.A. Dollar	1,477.3	1,495.7	1,487.7
Deutsche Mark	0,728	0,738	0,74
Pound Sterling	2,137.7	2,164.3	2,157.7
French Franc	0,220	0,223	0,221
Japanese Yen	0,0087	0,009	0,0086
Dutch Florin	0,0388	0,0478	0,038
Swiss Franc	0,2842	0,2854	0,284
Swedish Krona	0,2130	0,2157	0,212
Norwegian Krone	0,2001	0,2026	0,201
Danish Krone	0,1917	0,1941	0,192
Finnish Mark	0,2896	0,3033	0,29
Canadian Dollar	1,0644	1,0777	1,064
Australian Dollar	0,9307	0,9423	0,93
S. African Rand	0,8618	0,8701	0,865
Belgian Franc	0,3457	0,3500	0,346
Austrian Shilling	1,0288	1,0416	1,03
Italian Lira	1,0474	1,0504	1,047
Jordanian Dinar	—	—	4,20
Egyptian Pound	—	—	0,78
ECU	1,5142	1,5331	1,5206

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(September 24)

PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON A.M. FX	434.00	P.M. FX	431.50
	PARIS NOON FX	427.57	ZURICH P.M.	432.50
SILVER:	LONDON FIX	594.75		
PLATINUM:	LONDON P.M.	605.50		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON P.M.	144.00		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	2,047,095	1,934	1,917	1,914
POUND STERLING	1,448,575	1,403	1,394	1,388
SWISS FRANC	1,658,056	1,624	1,617	1,613
JAPANESE YEN	154,354	154	154	154
FRENCH FRANC	6,708,000	1,657	1,650	1,645
ITALIAN LIRA	141,007,75	122,512	122,512	122,512
DUTCH GULDEN	2,313,340	30,28	30,28	30,28
BELGIAN FRANC	42,610,430	8,510,15	14,77	26,91
DANISH KRONA	7,737,500	350,400	350,400	350,400
S.AFRICAN RAND	0,446,690	48,38	48,38	48,38
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT	1,022,240	24,521,5	36,32	84,69
FINNISH MARK	4,315,010	800,940	830,980	1,620,120
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0,630,077	86,63	122,118	212,07
NORWEGIAN KRONA	7,380,030	970,890	1,495,1515	2,865,2306

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 22/210) — deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 21/220) — add to spot price.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

(September 24)

U.S. MONEY RATES

Prime rate 7.50%; Broker Loan 7.00%-6.75%; NY Euro 3 months 6%-6%; Fed Funds late 5 1/4%

NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
PREVIOUS CLOSING	2,053,040	1,658,010	1,447,080	154,700	1,388,873
OPENING	2,041,020	1,658,010	1,447,080	154,700	1,388,873
LATEST	2,045,600	1,658,010	1,447,080	154,334	1,388,873

Comment

The dollar slipped from its highs yesterday on comments by a senior U.S. official who said that without faster overseas growth, further foreign-exchange rate adjustments would be needed. He also said nobody, including Fed chairman Volcker, thinks full currency adjustment has occurred. Earlier, it had gained on Volcker's remarks the dollar is close to appropriate levels.

ISRAELI STOCKS

TRADED IN NEW YORK:

	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('000)
Alumina	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	5
Am Int'l	14	13 1/2	14 1/2	14	14
Amstar	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	84
Electrol	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	112
Elscint	9	8 1/2	9	8 1/2	13
Leumi	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	97

Over the counter

	last	bid	ask	Interphase	last	bid	ask
Bank Leumi	21	20 1/2	21 1/2	Interphase	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Elbit	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	Optrotech	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Elron	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	Rada	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Fibronics	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	Taro-vit	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
IDB Bank	48	48	48	Tovapharm	5	5	5
IIS	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	SPI	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

WALL STREET Closing Prices

	Dow Jones Index	NYSE Highest Volume
IND	1,808.28	+5.48
TRANS	752.13	-2.25
UTILS	204.16	+0.93
STOCKS	711.83	+1.18
NYSE COMP	136.05	+0.45
NYSE IND	185.39	+0.35
S-P 100 INDEX	224.03	+0.38
S-P COMPOSITE	236.28	+0.61
AMEX INDEX	264.33	+1.68

Statistics
NYSE VOL 134,883,560
NASDAQ VOL 108,447,400 (Sep. 23)

STOCKS UP 883 DOWN 665
STOCKS UP 1169 DOWN 981

Comment

Wall Street stocks traded higher yesterday in a narrow range after taking some pressure from sell programmes early in the afternoon. Drug stocks, which moved higher following strong recommendations this morning, continued to add the broad market, analysts said.

Computer stocks fell victim to profit taking. IBM fell 1 1/2 to 137 1/2. Digital Equipment 2 1/2 to 52 1/2.

OVERSEAS FINANCIAL DATA
PROVIDED BY REUTERS' MONITOR

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:		Turnovers:			
General Share Index	114.83-0.23%	Shares—total	NIS 8,093,600	4.25% fully-linked	Rises to 0.5%
Non-Bank Index	145.55-0.35%	Arrangement	NIS 1,364,200	80% linked	Stable/falls slightly
Arrangement	101.73-0.17%	Non-bank	NIS 6,125,400	Double-linked	Stable/falls slightly
Insurance	159.76-1.76%	Bonds—total	NIS 3,500,100	Dollar-linked:	
Commerce, Services	180.53-0.43%	Index-linked	NIS 2,775,300	Admon	Slightly mixed
Real Estate	188.13-0.36%	Dollar-linked	NIS 730,800	Rimon	Slightly mixed
Industrials	130.71-0.52%	Treasury Bills	NIS 577,900	Gilboa	Falls to 0.5%
Textiles	183.45-0.76%			For Curr.	
Metals	134.77-1.01%	Share Movements:		denominated	Mixed to 1%
Electronics	86.13-0.37%	Advances	76 (145)	Treasury Bills	
Chemicals	134.78-0.41%	of which 5% +	6 (25)	(annual yield)	18.20-18.15%
Industrial Invest.	114.17-0.07%	"buyers only"	0 (1)		
Investment Cos.	147.27-0.11%	Declines	168 (94)	Arrangement yields:	
General Bond Index	109.39+0.03%	of which 5% +	27 (14)	IDB ord.	18.92%
Index-linked Bonds	108.23-0.02%	"sellers only"	2 (2)	Union 0.1	17.01%
Fully-linked	113.15 +0.11	Unchanged	101(126)	Discount A	18.97%
Partially-linked	108.74JLC	Trading Halt	89 (48)	Mizral	16.86%
Dollar-linked Bonds	93.54-0.06%			General/r n	15.87%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.50-0.02%	Bond Market Trends:		Hapoel A	16.97%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	108.82-0.06%	Index-linked		Leumi stock	17.01%
Long-term 5+ yrs	103.97+0.22%	3% fully-linked	Rises to 1%	Fin. Trade 1	15.18%

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A reckless UN

IN HIS ADDRESS to the General Assembly two days ago the Soviet foreign minister called on the Security Council to set up a preparatory committee that would convene an international conference on the Middle East. What manner of solution to the Middle East - meaning the Arab-Israeli - conflict could be expected from a conference stage-managed by the Security Council, was readily demonstrated by the way in which the same UN body the same day disposed of the problem of Southern Lebanon.

By a vote of 14 to none, with the U.S. abstaining, the council passed a French-drafted resolution calling for "an end in Southern Lebanon to any military presence which is not acceptable to the Lebanese authorities," and for the deployment of Unifil right down to the international border with the cooperation of "all the parties concerned."

The euphemisms aside, this was a clear bid to Israel to roll back its "security zone" in Southern Lebanon and to disband its Lebanese militia, the South Lebanon Army. The philosophy behind the resolution was most bluntly articulated by Lebanon's nominal premier when he suggested, in Beirut, that "by continuing its occupation (of Southern Lebanon), Israel is provoking all that is happening against Unifil."

That was a perfect example of standing logic on its head. Even Rashid Karamah must know that the retention by Israel of a tiny "security zone" on its border following the IDF's massive pullback from Lebanon, stemmed from recognition of Lebanon's hopeless disappearance as an effective polity and its replacement with loose leagues of marauding bands that place Israel's security in the north in jeopardy.

But the Security Council, in passing its last resolution on Lebanon, does not seem to have had Israel's own security very much on its mind.

It appears to have acted on a simple assumption: That since the Hizbollah fanatics and their allies were killing Unifil soldiers in order to force their home governments into pressing Israel to clear out of Lebanon, the killing of Unifil soldiers would stop if withdrawal orders were issued to Israel, and if Israel dutifully carried them out. To be sure, if, immunized against attacks by Israel's enemies in Lebanon, Unifil were to become better equipped to protect Israel, that might be an extra benefit.

The fact, however, is that Hizbollah's war is with Unifil - or at least with France - not less than with Israel, and that Unifil is not at all equipped to cope with cross-border terrorism. Unifil's task, moreover, has been made well-nigh impossible to discharge by the council's issuance of a full operational licence to military forces in Southern Lebanon that are "accepted by the Lebanese authorities."

Will Beirut refuse to "accept" the military presence of Hizbollah, or the PLO, or for that matter the Syrians? And assuming it will refuse, who will carry out its command? Unifil? Israel may have erred in not trying harder to reach an accommodation with Amal, based on trade-off of the gradual shrinking of the "security zone" for Amal's assumption of responsibility in combating anti-Israel terrorism. But when a move towards that end was made, it was Unifil which, as it itself admits, condemned it to failure through non-cooperation.

The Security Council's resolution must nevertheless be taken in earnest. It poses an ultimatum to Israel: withdraw from every last square inch of Lebanon, or Unifil folds up. Israel has no interest in Unifil folding up. The force's usefulness in peacekeeping has been very limited, but not completely negligible. Its deployment along the border will not, however, add one ounce to its weight as a terrorist-bashing body. On balance, and in the circumstances, better Unifil should withdraw from Southern Lebanon than the IDF.

The powers, such as they are, that make up the Security Council must be left in no doubt that their attempt at blackmail will not succeed. They should also be served explicit notice that the recklessness they have displayed on Southern Lebanon has by itself ruled them out for any substantive role on the larger Middle East scene.

Agritech's good news

AT A TIME when farming in Israel is in deep financial agony, with many moshavim tottering and not a few kibbutzim threatened, the Agritech '86 exhibition held in Tel Aviv this week is cause for celebration. What the tri-annual exhibition, now in its 22nd year, shows is perhaps nothing extraordinary: merely that Israel is second to no other country in its contribution to the advancement of agricultural technology.

But this it shows with a most impressively varied wealth of display.

The sophisticated farm machinery on show at Agritech '86 will not, alas, by itself lift Israeli farmers out of the rut. Ironically, it may even compound their survival problem by being offered - even though for a good price - to competitors abroad. But that can't be helped: to be worth producing for the home market the machinery must be exported, and these exports become their own justification.

This year, high-tech agricultural products are expected to make up nearly one half of the total of Israel's \$2 billion worth of farm exports.

Luckily, Israel inventiveness makes it possible for Israeli farmers to maintain a 4 to 8 year technological edge over their competitors - while the country's good name is spread all over the world on wings of its irrigation "drippers" and pruning machines.

As on previous occasions, this time too Agritech has drawn thousands of interested visitors from abroad, many of them from countries with which Israel has no diplomatic relations. Publication of the arrival of delegations from the latter class of countries cannot, of course, be forbidden, but discretion ought surely to be exercised in handling such information. It not always is.

Last Friday night Television blew the lid on the planned visit at Agritech '86 of a delegation from China, thus leading to the prompt cancellation of the visit by Peking. And yesterday a spokesman for the Industry and Trade Ministry's Export Institute, similarly undeterred by the possibility of unfavourable consequences, disclosed that a number of deals for the sale of machinery to China were nevertheless struck at the fair.

The mania for boastful sensationalism that has the country in its grip would seem to require some urgent high-tech remedy.

A proper time to meet the press

David Krivine

THE INFORMATION departments of the government are called *hasbara* departments. The word means explanation, which is different from propaganda. They are supposed to explain what is going on in Israel.

To state that Israeli cows produce more milk than other cows is propaganda. To state that a warbler who beats up an Arab prisoner is in breach of the law and can be prosecuted in the courts is explanation. Israel's official information officers avoid explaining as far as they can. They do not believe in it.

Propaganda is gratuitous information which interests no one. Explanation is answering questions, in particular criticisms. The criticisms are hostile and people want to know whether they are true.

I recently turned to the military government with questions concerning allegations about Israel's policy in the occupied territories. The first time around they helped me. The second time, when counter-charges brought up by the critics needed answering, they refused.

Their justification, as far as I could understand it, went something like this: "We don't want to enter into an argument with each and every organization that besmirches us. Replying to their accusations won't help. They don't give a fig for our comments, they will simply drum up new accusations."

"Anyway, the public at large take no notice of what we say. People believe the criticisms made against us, and answering them is a waste of time."

I WAS reminded of a similar reaction nearly 10 years ago when an important foreign Sunday paper published an article by a group of reporters accusing Israel of diabolical cruelties against Arab detainees. The paper printed a reply signed by the Israeli ambassador in that country, refuting the allegations.

The reporters responded in the next issue, flatly contradicting what the ambassador had said. Having begun to investigate the subject myself, I called the Foreign Ministry to ask when the ambassador would give those false critics their come-uppance.

Answer: "We don't intend to pursue the exchange further. It is not proper for the Israel government to get caught up in a running controversy with a journal."

"But," I protested, "they have to all intents and purposes called your ambassador a liar a dozen times."

The official raised an indifferent shoulder. I discovered eventually that the ambassador's article had been basically true and the reporters' rejoinder incorrect. (They had based their case solely on interviews with Arabs. They had not checked their facts with any Israeli source, military, civilian or judicial).

If the Foreign Ministry thought it demeaning to argue with a foreign newspaper, they could have requested a private person of standing to do it for them. There would have been no lack of volunteers. The truth is that, like the military government officer who gave me the brush-off, they did not think it worthwhile. Answering criticism does not help, in their view. People will believe what they want to believe.

THINKING BACK to the days when I still lived in England, I realize that the Israeli authorities are not alone in their attitude. My first civilian job after World War II was at the Central Office of Information, in a section dealing with the British colonies.

Here, too, we took no notice of critics. We avoided controversial issues, even though on many points the government had a good case. We left the agitators to agitate undisturbed. We confined ourselves to putting out bland informational material about political development, economic development, social development and other boring topics.

Was there wisdom in this? It can

be said that by ignoring criticism, we created the impression that there was none. "Qui s'excuse s'accuse," the saying goes. Why get involved? Out of every 10 denunciations, one might be true. Nothing is to be gained by washing dirty linen in public. Let sleeping dogs lie. Those who read the criticism will believe them anyway; those who don't are best left in their pristine innocence.

Officials who take this stand are, I imagine, practical men, extroverts who prefer doing things to talking about them. They have no time for long-winded intellectual disputations about legalistic rights and wrongs.

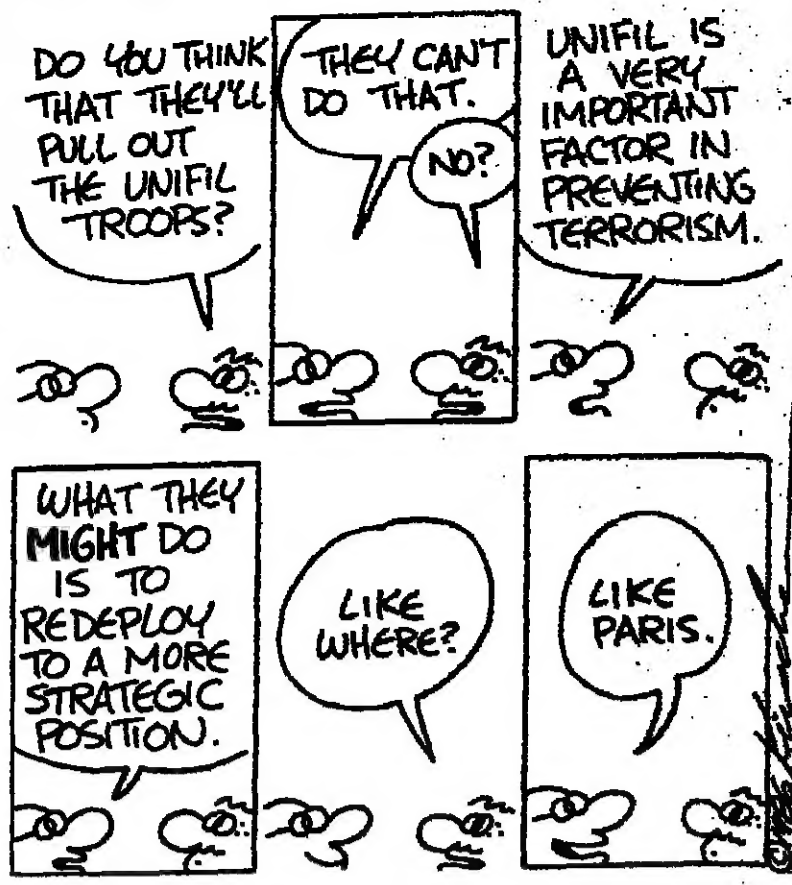
Do they get away with it? If their country is large enough, they do. This is on the assumption that legalistic rights and wrongs have no importance in themselves. We are presuming that no one inside the country - or at least no one of importance - gives a damn about whether the regime they live under behaves morally or not. All that matters to the officials in question is whether a bad image might put them at a disadvantage in international politics.

OBVIOUSLY, large states, like Britain at the time, are not seriously affected by the image outsiders have about the quality of their regime. The West screams against the iniquities of the Soviet system. The Soviets could not care less.

Israel is in a different situation, for two reasons. First, its existence is not, like that of most countries, an immutable quasi-geographical fact, sanctified by the passage of time. It was created purposefully by a community of people, in a revolutionary act based on a moral impulse. Israel is the fulfillment of an ideal. It is Jewish and Zionist and must perpetually prove itself so in the eyes of its own citizenry.

Second, Israel is small, exposed and vulnerable. Nobody wants to remove Belgium or Uruguay or Egypt from the map. A good part of the world would like to remove Israel from the map. We depend for

Dry Bones



survival on our own strength but on other things too, notably the sympathy of the Western democracies, and above all the support of the Jewish people.

The support of the Jewish people is strongly based on moral considerations. Israel's image is a part of their own image in the eyes of the gentiles. If Israel is depicted as cruel and barbaric, the Jews feel diminished. They are our great defenders, they will speak out for us - provided we can persuade them that we are in the right. They will be only too glad to believe it.

If horror stories appear in reputable publications, based on hard evidence - stories read by them and by the gentiles around them - they are avid for reassurance that these revelations are false. They look to Israel for a rebuttal. If we disprove the charges made against us, they are enormously relieved. Armed with renewed confidence, they tell the gentiles what the true facts are. They are our public relations officers: it is largely thanks to them that our image (in countries where Jews live and are free to speak) is so good.

ISRAELI spokesmen in the military government and elsewhere do not take these realities into account. They tend to behave as if Israel had become big, secure, established, part of the landscape, impregnable, invincible. Other countries do not have to explain themselves; why should Israel?

They are not reacting to Amnesty International's latest report about torture in this country. An interviewer in Canada asked Prime Minister Peres why he does not investigate the report's allegations. Peres's reply was that there is nothing to investigate.

Maybe so. But in that case, Amnesty's accusations should be refuted, the truth should be made public about each of the torture charges made. The *hasbara* departments will not do that: they think it bad form.

They argue that wicked people will believe Amnesty whatever Israel says, and that virtuous people can be relied upon to dismiss the report as a tissue of lies, even if Israel says nothing. They live in a world of make-believe.

Just call us a family

Jacob Neusner

THE MASSACRE in the Istanbul synagogue became an issue in Israeli politics when Ariel Sharon tried to link what he termed the weakness of the Israel government to the murders overseas. The Israeli government moreover proposed sending a cabinet-level delegation to the funeral. Friends and enemies of the Jews commonly assume that Jews and Israelis are pretty much the same thing. In genealogy and sentiment, maybe. But in politics, no.

The political symbolism does not

work. The vast majority of Jewish Americans do not look to Jerusalem either for politics or for protection. If they did, they would live there - or at least plan to. But no important proportion of Jewish Americans plans to spend their careers elsewhere, any more than do other Americans. They take care of themselves within the American polity. And, strictly speaking, they are not American Jews, that is, an American species of the Jewish genus, but Jewish Americans, a Jewish species of the American genus.

No one denies that attacks on Jews anywhere in the world affect Jews everywhere. All share the pain and

bear responsibility for each. But Jewish Americans do not expect the government of Israel to represent them in times of trouble, and they take offence when Israelis think they should. As Americans, they have no say in the politics of Jerusalem. They do not pay taxes there. They do not serve in the Israeli armed forces. In Middle Eastern wars they are not bombed and do not get killed. Israelis quite rightly reject their meddling.

But for their part, Jewish Americans reciprocate. Few see the Israeli Embassy in Washington as protector, though most see themselves as Israel's staunch friends. Pollard, if

found guilty, will stand as traitor, not hero, his hands as not merely stupid but venal.

If not representative, then does the State of Israel serve as refuge? Psychologically, yes. Practically, not very likely. The memory of closed ports and homeless refugees before 1939 and heartless indifference to mass murder afterward has left its mark. So Jewish Americans take comfort in the notion that, were it to happen again, we could go there. But no one seriously expects it to happen again - at least, not in that form.

And no thoughtful person imagines that the State of Israel could absorb six million Jewish Americans, or, that without their vigorous political support, could itself survive an overseas Holocaust. It might per-

ish more nobly than - as Israelis predict of Jewish Americans - we would, assimilated upper class pseudo-Wasps, singing Christmas carols in the gas chambers. But whether or not the State of Israel could survive the end of overseas support is hardly clear.

If not refuge or representative, then how does the State of Israel relate to Jewish Americans, and how do they stand in relationship to it? Speaking as one of them (but only for myself), I care what happens to my family, and all Jews form the family of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. Jewish Israelis are family to us, and we to them: isn't that enough?

Jacob Neusner is University Professor at Brown University.

READERS' LETTERS

THE CHARM OF JERUSALEM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - After being away for 18 years, I returned this summer for some biblical meetings in Jerusalem, stayed for a month, and enjoyed my visit immensely.

I want to express my appreciation to those responsible for the great care taken to preserve the dignity and charm of this unique place. Naturally there have been great changes, but most of them represent a pleasing incorporation of new elements into an ancient city. The population seem most polite and orderly, dedicated to work and study, and there still is an unmistakable and edifying religious aura to the capital. Noticeable were the great advances in industry and technology in Israel, as well as the enormous expansion of the university, which will be an incalculable asset for the future.

It is reassuring that, in spite of the obvious difficulties - psychological, cultural, and religious - to the preservation of Christian and Moslem holy places, these too seem well-protected and flourishing - especially since often in the past Christians and Moslems have not been too kind to Jewish consecrated places. One can think of the newly restored Hephatapegn in the Galilee region as a symbol of this coexistence.

Before leaving, I returned to the Mea She'arim area, which I am very fond of, and was quite surprised to find the people there, too, warm and friendly. In short, I will have many lasting memories of the wonderful stay in Israel, and in particular, Jerusalem, this summer.

FREDERICK E. BRENN, S.J.
Pontifical Biblical Institute
Rome.

DUTCH IMMIGRANTS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - We are glad to inform you that the Irgun Olei Holland founded the Sharon Branch this month, to cover the approximately 150 families who hail from the Netherlands, in Kfar Sava, Ra'anana, Herzliya, Ramat Hasharon and surroundings.

We intend to be very active and to organize Dutch film evenings, festive meetings and even to bring artists from Holland.

Olim from Holland in the Sharon area who want to join are requested to contact me in the evening at 052-450636 or Rivka Rachman, at 052-22449.

MARY DUBI

CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - In a matter of three days, you managed to move from the statement that the Israeli government is committed to the Camp David Accords (your editorial of September 12) to the statement that these accords "are hardly even binding on Israel..." (your editorial of September 15). Also, when you say (on September 12) that "What is open to Jordan should presumably be open to Egypt too," you simply ignore the fact (duly acknowledged in your September 15 editorial) that Jordan is not a signatory to the Camp David Accords whereas Egypt is. How, then, can you compare the status of these two countries in this context?

The facts are as follows:

1. The Camp David Accords are as valid today as they ever were, and both Israel and Egypt remain committed to them. True, Egypt has played down the accords in recent years, especially since it became clear that Jordan was not about to join the peace process; but Egypt has not "disavowed" them; it has certainly not disavowed them officially, as you indicated in your September 15 editorial.

2. The fact that Israel is ready to consider "other proposals" that Jordan may make in future peace talks on no account constitutes an Israel disavowal of the Camp David Accords, as you indicate (September 12).

Jordan clearly cannot be held to an agreement to which it is not a party, so Israel must be prepared - if there are to be meaningful talks - to allow Jordan to raise other proposals, and to discuss such proposals, which is not to say that Israel must accept them in toto.

Israel's position can be based on Camp David, while Jordan's can be based on its own proposals. Presumably, in the course of the negotiations, the two sides will eventually meet somewhere in between: isn't that what negotiations are all about?

That however, is a far cry from saying - as you have said - that the Camp David Accords are "hardly binding on Israel and Egypt."

MOSHE AUMANN
Jerusalem.

The reality of the past eight years provides ample proof that very little, if anything, has been done by the two main signatories to the 1978 Camp David Accords - namely Israel and Egypt - to implement even part of the autonomy process foreseen in the first section of these accords, dealing with the West Bank and Gaza. This renders them to be at best of very limited political significance at this stage. It is also worth noting that Jordan's role in implementing the Camp David agreements is mentioned 13 times in the text.

Ed.J.P.

EMERGENCY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, - Some time before 4 a.m. on September 2, I was awakened by a brief sound that I thought came from the burglar alarm in my car. Since a previous attempt to steal the car - only three weeks earlier and at the same hour - had been foiled by the alarm going off, I was naturally very perturbed.

After waiting a long while, and having heard further sounds from the parking place below, I quietly dialed 100 for the police. The phone rang and rang but no one answered. Frightened but determined, I rang my neighbours' doorbell just as the car engine started and the thieves began driving off.

When two of my neighbours rang

100 to summon the police they got no reply either. They were subsequently informed by 14 to dial a six-digit number. The officers in the patrol car that arrived in due course told us that 100 was out of order and that Bezak had not yet come to repair the line.

I do not know whether in fact Bezak is at fault, and whether I should address this complaint to the Minister of Communications or the Minister of Police, but it is inconceivable that emergency telephone numbers should not be operational when needed. Who can remember a string of numbers in time of stress? Isn't this precisely why "100" exists?

OUTRAGED
(Name and address supplied.)

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